The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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RUINS OF A CITY.

Damage at Sioux City Impossible to Estimate.

HUNTING FOR THE DEAD.

Many Bodies Believed to Have Floated Down Stream.

SUFFERING AT ST. LOUIS.

Immense Loss by the Flood in Iowa and Illinois.

HEAVY BLIZZARD IN WISCONSIN.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—One million dollars will not cover the loss by flood to this city alone. The water in the Floyd River receded rapidly last night, but this morning was still outside of its banks and considerable portions of the bottoms were still overflowed, but to no great depth. Throughout the flood district it is one story of destruction and damage. The flood when at its height extended from Court street to the Floyd and from the suburb of Lynn to the Missouri River, which comprises a district four miles long and a mile and one-half wide.

For a distance of a mile and a half above the mouth of the Floyd the bottoms are densely populated. A large proportion of the inhabitants are poor people who are employés of the packing-house, railroads, etc. There are also a great many retail shops throughout this region.

Those known to be drowned are as follows:
ANDERSON, A. G., wife and child.
ANDERSON, ANDREW.
COX, GEORGE.
FITZGERALD, THOMAS.
HARNEY, ROBERT.
HENDERSON, FRANK, wife and child.
HOMER, MRS. LOUISE, and two children.
HOBLET, OLIVER.
JOHNSON, AARON.
LEONARD, a daughter, aged 9, and a son, aged 7, of E. Leonard.
LUTHER, MRS. FRANK, and child.
MARRARD, GEORGE C., aged 63.
McCLAREN, A. F.
MILLER, GEORGE C.
ROSE, WILLIAM.
ROSMUSSEN, MRS. PETER, and two children.
STONE, WILLIAM.
TICKS, MRS. H.
WEST, NELLIE, aged 5.

It is also reported that two men were drowned at Fourth street, near Fairmount avenue bridge. An unknown man is believed to have been drowned at the north end of the Sioux City and Northern material yards. Another is said to have lost his life in a house on lower Fourth street. Several others and a number of infants and children are supposed to have been swept into the Missouri.

There had been a canal cut across the great bend of the Floyd River to Hot Creek, but in the height of the flood the current struck straight through the residence streets. Along these streets nearest to the river scores of dwellings were swept from their foundations, and carried a long distance and either smashed or turned bottom side up. It was not an uncommon sight to see a dwelling turned over on its side or roof. Many two-story buildings were swept away.

For six or eight streets from the river the water was far above the second stories, with a swift current and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane. Everywhere fences, outhouses, sidewalks, wooden pavements, railroad ties, and timbers are scattered about among the contorted and overturned dwellings. Many of the streets were paved with cedar blocks and the water lifted hundreds of thousands of them and carried them away. In some places there are immense masses of this débris piled up on top of houses.

Several thousand people closely followed the receding floods to search for their homes and missing ones. They had fled so rapidly that everything had to be left behind. The loss by water, even where the buildings were not carried away, was very large. Everything is soaked or ruined or smashed by the waves, or by the timbers hurled along by the current. The water rose on Fourth street twelve blocks further than the people believed possible, and many tradesmen left their stock when they might have saved a part of it.

The damage to the railroad companies will be greater than early estimates. Every road that enters the city suffers. The tracks of all the train-yards are more or less washed out. The C., St. P., M. & O. gets more of the damage than the others. Its track up the Floyd River is washed out in many places for a distance of thirty miles. Its roundhouse was greatly damaged the night before the flood.

The Sioux City and Northern is almost wiped out, so far as the Sioux City end of its tracks is concerned. For a long distance its bridges and culverts are out and its tracks carried away. Its roundhouse is a wreck. The turntable was taken up, overturned, and the interior of the circle filled with mud and débris, while the walls are badly injured. The roundhouse of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was likewise damaged. The low ground was covered with a perfect network of tracks, and in many places these are taken out and twisted up, and the embankments melted away. In some cases freight-cars were overturned.

It is impossible yet to get to the stock-yards or to estimate the damage there, but it will be immense. But six or eight blocks above there is evidence of the surpassing violence of the current. About two blocks above the intersection of the river and Fourth street the current scooped out a deep channel right through the residences. Here were about thirty houses, some of them large and well built. They were carried away, and not even a vestige of their foundations is left. Heavy objects were carried several blocks.

Just below is the iron bridge of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and against it is lodged a tremendous mass of débris. Here houses were smashed to kindling wood and it is heaped up with furniture, railroad ties, and of dead animals. Two blocks north is the piles iron bridge of the elevated railroad, and here is another similar lodgement. It is believed that human bodies will be found in these masses.

Efforts were made late in the afternoon to remove these masses of ruins, but they are so compact and so great that but little progress was made. Dynamite may be used. Officers of the United States Yards company estimate the combined loss of the stock-yards and packing-houses, including engines and tracks, at about half a million. The old yards are almost wiped out, but the damage to the Central Stock-Yards, which were absorbed by the Union company last fall, is comparatively slight. A curious sight at the Hankinson packing-house was two mules and two steers standing on a platform thirty feet high, which was a fragment of a long chute which had been washed out on both sides of the animals.

The stock-yards will be opened next Tuesday for business. The shore of the Missouri River for miles below the stock-yards is lined by men engaged in bringing lumber and other floating stuff ashore. One farmer has thus accumulated two carloads of good lumber.

The work of searching for bodies has proceeded slowly, because of the amount of water still in the lowlands.

Only three bodies were today recovered and identified, that of Peter Anderson, who saved twenty lives, and those of Mrs. Frank Henderson and her baby.

Relief work has been admirably organized. The City Council last night appropriated $5,000. The citizens' meeting raised about the same amount and subscriptions have been liberal today. Hundreds have been fed at the places opened by the relief committee. Committees are receiving donations of food and clothing and all manner of supplies. Another committee is looking for the houses. The work is well in hand, and it was decided to issue no appeal for outside aid, as Sioux City will be able to cope with the situation.

At the old Omaha bridge there is piled upon the other side thousands of new railroad ties, and reaching out from each side of the pier, for a distance of nearly 200 feet, the ties are wedged in solidly up to a height of nearly twenty feet. It was here that the family named West met disaster. Mrs. West and her little 5-year-old were unable to get away from the flood in time. The father and children were safe, and the rescuing party were returning for Mrs. West and her child when the waves swept the house away. They floated down with the current until this bridge was reached. The building was torn asunder, and by the time the Stock-Yards bridge was reached there was scarcely anything left. At this bridge an engineer succeeded in saving the woman, but the woman's physical strength was unequal to the mamma's love and she was compelled to relinquish her hold on her child. With a despairing cry of "Mamma" the child disappeared beneath the waves.

BOTTOM LANDS UNDER WATER.

Des Moines River Overflowing Vast Territory—A Mount of Safety.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—The Egyptian levee, which protects Alexandria and the adjacent bottom lands in Missouri, and which has been in much danger from the high waters the last few days, gave way under the immense strain from the rising waters and the heavy wash caused by the wind early this morning, and the water is now pouring in immense volume and with swift current over the entire bottoms in the vicinity of Alexandria. The town itself is overflowed. The break occurred at a spot in the levee a few miles above the Des Moines River bridge, which had been undermined by the water washing against it. The people residing on the bottoms had put forth strenuous efforts to prevent the break, but the waters gained on them so rapidly that they finally submitted to the inevitable and abandoned the work, devoting their time to getting their stock and movable property to higher land. The town is completely submerged, the water in many places being ten feet in depth. On the north of the town, however, is another levee which holds the great volume of water back from the low ground above and on most of this dry land effects have been stored and live stock is being collected. Many of the people of the town are being cared for in this city and at Warsaw, while those who were unable to get away are living in the upper stories of the buildings in the submerged town.

The wind has been blowing a perfect gale all day and the flooded territory, in connection with the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers, presented a scene not unlike the great lakes when a windstorm is raging. The Mississippi, which is about three miles wide, washes the low lands on the opposite shore, was lashed into fury by the wind and as far as the eye could reach either up or down the stream nothing but foaming whitecaps could be seen. River traffic is entirely suspended on account of the high wind. Not a boat has passed this point since Wednesday afternoon. The Sidney, which passed down about noon Wednesday, is windbound at Warsaw and cannot proceed. The Warsaw packet abandoned its trip during the prevalence of the wind, and the Quincy packet did not reach this point last night, being laid up.

The railroads come in for their share of the trouble by the break. The track used jointly by the St. Louis, Keokuk, and Northwestern and the Keokuk and Western railroads between this city and Alexandria for three-quarters of a mile north of the station is covered with water to a depth of three feet. All the trains on the Keokuk and Western between this city and Wayland have been abandoned. The track of the Keokuk and Western is covered with water for five miles west of Alexandria. There was not any indication today at the bridge below this city that the Des Moines was rising, but the water at Alexandria was steadily coming up. At Farmington the river rose two feet since yesterday afternoon, and this morning was six inches higher than it had been at any time this year.

THE MISSOURI AGAIN RISING.

It Is Now Higher than at Any Time in a Half-Century—Damage Done.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—[Special.]—The Missouri River is higher than at any time since 1844 and is rising at the rate of one foot every twelve hours. The Town of Harlem is left without a soul of its populace and this afternoon many houses rose from their foundations. The water broke through the Burlington railroad levee and tore at a fearful rate over hundreds of acres of lowlands that had escaped before. On the Kansas City side the river is eating the bank away in great chunks, tons of earth falling in every hour. It is now within ten feet of the Missouri Pacific main line tracks, which are being protected by hundreds of men. In the east bottoms, where the elevators and breweries are located, an immense force of men is at work in an endeavor to keep the water away, but at 7 o'clock tonight it broke through, and is now causing the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property at a terrible rate.

Further up town is the Fourth street viaduct, built at a cost of $86,000, and just completed. The Missouri has washed under the foundations, and despite the efforts of a great force of men it is undermining the structure so that it now leans toward the river. The Crescent elevator is flooded tonight, and the Wabash is approaching the city on the north side of the river through a foot of water. The Alton tracks are covered. Although every one has left Harlem rescuing parties are at work getting household goods and other effects, including many animals, out of the flood.

On a bridge approach this afternoon were collected hundreds of animals and every conceivable article of houshold effects. All of the boats that can be chartered are at work in the flooded districts. Down in the east bottoms men are hard at work on levees with a hope of keeping the water away from the thousands of acres of flat and fertile farming land in that region, but the soil used in dike building is so rich and soft that the water is sweeping it away by the ton. It is storming here and further up the valley rain has been falling in torrents all afternoon. The lookout is gloomy.

WATER FAMINE THREATENED.

Danger from Floods in Iowa Not All Met—Immense Damage.

CHEROKEE, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—The Little Sioux River for the second time within a year is spreading over the entire Little Sioux Valley and destroying crops to an enormous amount. The damage in this city will not be great because most of the sufferers by the last flood rebuilt on higher grounds. Of those remaining on the flats a number began moving out Tuesday afternoon and those left were

[Continued on sixth page.]

SERVANT GIRL TRUST.

AN IRON SISTERHOOD TO GRIND THE HOUSEWIVES.

Swedish Young Women in a Combination to Secure a Minimum of $10 a Week for the World's Fair Year—Backed by Their "Union" Beaus—Consternation in the Intelligence Offices—Employment Agents Think the Monopoly Will Not Succeed—Their Views of Servant Girls.

No sooner does United States District-Attorney Milchrist wallop a trust—or get walloped—than a new one bobs up and demands attention. This time Mr. Milchrist will need all his tact and discretion; for, for all he knows, the trust may have an emissary right under his rooftree. Confronted by the awful consequences that may arise from a vigorous prosecution Mr. Milchrist may well shrink from the task and even think it worth a special trip to Washington to advise Uncle Sam to keep hands off.

For it's nothing less than a servant girl trust this time—no picayune coal or stove combine, no trifling agreement concerning the price of whisky, but a servant girl trust with its eye on a minimum of $10 a week during the World's Fair year.

The Scandinavian girls are organizing the trust. So secretly have they done their work that it is extremely difficult to get anything more than an outline of their plans. So far they have apparently taken in no other nationality. Whether they intend to spread their "octopus" arms over the entire field remains to be seen. In the meantime their black flag has been unfurled to the breeze and the motto thereon is "A public office is a public trust." The girls, too, are backed up by their "union" beaus.

Taking Advantage of Economics.

The demand for domestic help is greater than the supply. Everybody who knows anything knows that. Already the servant girls are masters, of rather mistresses, of the situation. They refuse to look at less than $4 a week and spurn with scorn the pleadings of housewives who are imprudent enough to have more than two children, or three at the most. They demand $4 to $5 a week, no matter if their knowledge of the English language is so meager that they have to make signs to make themselves understood, and no matter if they know next to nothing about housework.

This rumor of a union has created general consternation, not unmingled with disgust, among the proprietors of intelligence offices.

Mrs. George E. Crummett of No. 491 Wabash avenue said:

"I'm afraid it's true. There was a girl here today who said that the Swedish girls on the North Side were organizing a union. But I think that the Swedish girls are making a mistake. They are not in so great demand that they could not be dispensed with. Here we handle forty to 150 girls a day, the majority of them Irish-Americans. They are more satisfactory. Swedish girls as a rule like to have their evenings out and as many days in the week as they can get."

Said Mrs. Susanna Bee, the proprietor of an employment bureau at No. 12 South Clark street: "They will never succeed in getting any such wages. There will be plenty of other girls to take their places. Swedish girls are not in demand as much now as in former years. Twenty years ago every housewife in Chicago wanted a Swedish girl. But today it is different."

Said Mrs. Thorsen, who keeps an intelligence office at No. 215 Oak street: "Servant girls are already too exacting and expect too much. They are already too well paid."

Girls Spoiled by the People.

Mrs. Paulsen, Chestnut and Wells streets, said: "If anybody is to start a union it should be the people and not the servant girls. The girls are already getting too much. The people have spoiled them, and now they think they are better than the people who hire them. They are so well dressed that half the time, when a woman comes down here, I don't know whether she is looking for work or for a girl. But lately I know them apart by putting down the ones in silk dresses and sealskin sacques as the servant girls and the plainly-dressed, tired-looking women as the employers. The average servant girl has been so spoiled that she thinks she is the lady of the house, and girls who in the old country got only $30 a year come here and want $3.50 or $4 a week. A union would never succeed."

Mrs. Malmquist, proprietor of an employment bureau at No. 202 East Chicago avenue, said:

"Such a union would never work. You just wait till fall, and you will see that all these girls who are so independent now will be only too glad to get work and a warm home for the winter for $3 a week or even less. As soon as warm weather comes they get independent. They would rather work in a downtown hotel or restaurant for 50 or 75 cents a day waiting on tables for dinner than have steady employment. Then they can get the men to trot them around to the parks and theaters. But mark my words, that during the World's Fair here, as it was in Philadelphia in 1876, board and living expenses will be so high that these girls who talk about $10 a week will be glad to work for their board and lodging and maybe a dollar a week besides."

At G. Duske's intelligence office, No. 448 Milwaukee avenue, a dozen young women sat in a charmed circle waiting for work. A housewife came in and asked the proprietor to give her a girl for $3.50 a week. He could not do it. Said he:

"These girls are too particular. They would rather starve than work for $3.50. They won't work unless they get exactly what they want, and matters are getting worse and worse." The little housewife went away almost in tears, and twelve superior smiles wreathed the twelve faces of the dozen applicants for work.

GAVE HER LIFE FOR HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Van Laden Fatally Burned While Rescuing Her Little Ones.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—News has just reached here of a tragedy at Iroquois, a settlement twenty miles up the shore, last night. The residence of Benjamin Van Laden, a farmer and fisherman, caught fire after his six children had been put to bed. Mr. Van Laden was absent and the work of rescuing the children from the building, which was almost instantly enveloped in flames, fell upon the brave and devoted mother. She made three trips into the flames, carrying out two children each time. On the last trip both she and her children were on fire when they reached the open air. No neighbors had yet arrived. Mrs. Van Laden paid no attention to herself, but heroically devoted her every effort to saving the lives of the little ones. In this she was rewarded with success, but paid for it with her own life. She was fatally burned. The Van Laden home and all its contents were destroyed.

MARRIAGE QUICKLY FOLLOWS DIVORCE.

But One Day Allowed Between Decree and Ceremony.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alice Beverly Crane received her decree of divorce yesterday and at 11 o'clock today was married here to Henry T. B. Hewitson of Augboday House, County Kilkenny, Ireland. He is a prominent leader of the Liberal-Unionist party in England and a probable member of the next Parliament. The ceremony was performed by Mayor Peck in the office of C. O. Bailey, Mrs. Crane's attorney. The couple left at once for Chicago and the South.

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PRESIDENTIAL PROPHECIES.

No. _____

I PROPHESY THAT THE

Permanent Chairman

OF THE

Republican National Convention

WILL BE

OF THE STATE OF

HE WILL TAKE HIS SEAT

AT.....M. ON

.....JUNE.....

NAME:

TOWN:

STATE:

NO.....

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[Trim on this rule.]

In view of the near approach of the Republican National convention, and the consequent deep interest, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE offers a prize of Fifty dollars ($50) to the first person sending in the closest estimate, in accordance with the above coupon. Coupons will be numbered in the order of their receipt at THE TRIBUNE office.

In making predictions as to who will be chosen for Permanent Chairman select from any number of gentlemen whom you, from your knowledge of political affairs, consider available. In giving the time at which you predict the officer will take his seat be sure to state whether your time is a. m. or p. m. Write on the proper lines the day of week and month. *All incomplete blanks will be thrown out.*

All prophecies must be sent in on the Presidential prophecy blanks found in THE TRIBUNE.

Too many send us "duplicate" prophecies as you please.

Trim the blanks close to the border. Torn or mutilated blanks will not be registered.

This coupon will be printed in Saturday and Sunday's "Tribune," and not longer, and this coupon will not be counted if received after May 30. A similar coupon on the nomination of President will be printed Monday and continued for one week, when still another offer will be made.

Date of convention, June 7, 1892.

Address all prophecies to

"PRESIDENTIAL PROPHECIES,"
Chicago Tribune.

The feature of yesterday's predictions was the wide area of country from which they came, prophecies having been received from States as far west as Washington and as far east as New York. McKinley is still the leading choice of the prophets, Ingalls following closer than yesterday, and Cullom holding the third place.

One enthusiastic admirer of the Plumed Knight predicts that he will preside over a convention that may perhaps nominate him for the Presidency.

The new names among the prophecies were Platt, Payne (Wis.), De Young (Cal.), Hart (W. Va.), Hiscock, Col. Keogh of North Carolina. There were a number of coupons for Senator Sherman.

Arrangements have been made to receive (later on) prophecies concerning the outcome of the Democratic as well as the Republican convention, so that it will pay all the prophets and prophetesses in the country to get into training. Interest in the contest is increasing rapidly, the number of prophecies received yesterday being four times as many as the day previous.

TAKAMINE'S PROCESS TO HAVE A SHOW.

The Whisky Trust Will Turn Over the Peoria Distillery for Large Experiments.

The manufacture of whisky on a large scale by the Takamine process will be undertaken by the whisky trust as soon as one of its plants can be fitted up for the purpose. The directors of the trust adjourned yesterday after a two days' session at the Auditorium. L. H. Green of Cincinnati, who is acting as President during the absence of J. B. Greenhut in Europe, presided, and all the directors were present except Nelson Morris, who is still seeking health in travel.

Much of the time of the meeting was devoted to a consideration of the Takamine process, and Jockichi Takamine, the young Japanese discoverer, was present to tell the result of his latest experiments. He told of the marvelous run made in the Woolner house at Peoria April 14, when he secured a yield of 21.40 quarts of alcohol for each bushel of corn in one mash. He urged that his process be adopted, or that he be at least given greater opportunities. The directors finally decided to give up the Northern Distillery at Peoria to the Takamine process and the necessary alterations will be made at once. The capacity of the Northern is 3,000 bushels a day, and it will be operated at full capacity under the immediate supervision of Mr. Takamine.

"None of the company's officials were present when the run reported by Mr. Takamine was made in April," said Secretary Hennessy yesterday, "but the process has virtues and we propose to give it a fair trial. This will be the first trial of it on a large scale, and, if it proves a success, it will be put into operation in all the houses we control. It would greatly cheapen the cost of production and then, of course,—but never mind."

"You mean that outside competitors would have to stand from under?"

"That's about it."

Whisky trust stock was a little firmer yesterday, but it is still hovering around the 47-48 mark. Mr. Hennessy said that the affairs of the trust were satisfactory and flourishing, and when asked why the stock seemed to be unable to recover and boom, he said:

"You'll have to ask the Wall street fellows about that."

"Is there any truth in the report that President Greenhut and Nelson Morris have been buying back the great blocks of stock they dumped in the market just before they offered their resignations—that did not go?"

"I can't tell you. Mr. Greenhut is in Europe and Mr. Morris is traveling for his health."

Wilson—Clark.

YANKTON, S. D., May 19.—The Rev. Frank J. Wilcox, pastor of the Ashland Avenue Congregational Church, Chicago, and Miss Marion Clark of Yankton were married at noon today.

THEY FAIL TO AGREE.

DIRECTORS OF THE LAKE STREET "L" AT LOGGERHEADS.

One Faction Denies Emphatically That the Road Is for Sale and the McDonald Crowd Insist That It Is—Harry Holland Says the McDonaldites Cannot Dispose of the Line and Tells Why It Was at First Placed on the Market—McDonald's Version.

Some interesting facts in connection with the Lake Street "L" road were developed yesterday. Not the least interesting one is a disclosure that the white-winged doves of peace and harmony occasionally abandon their roosts in the company's headquarters. One faction of the directory denies emphatically that the road is or will be for sale. Another director, and his name is M. C. McDonald, states that even now negotiations to this end are pending. The public, according to Director Harry Holland, has labored under a delusion in harboring the impression that Michael was the particularly important Pooh-Bah in this enterprise.

"He and his friends, Alberger and Fitzgerald, don't hold between them one-quarter of the stock," said Mr. Holland. "And neither Mr. McDonald nor anybody else has any authority to sell the road. It isn't for sale, anyhow. It's been withdrawn from sale. Negotiations with the Lauterbach party are ended.

Why the Road Was Offered for Sale.

"The road has been offered for sale in the last year or so. There's an explanation for that, though. When we started out a construction company was formed, with Col. Alberger and William Fitzgerald as the leading spirits. They agreed to build the road for $666,000 a mile and take their payment in bonds. The work cost only half of that amount. This contract hung over us like a weight. It is the reason why our work didn't progress faster and why we didn't push our efforts to extend our frontage permission on the South Side. Finally things were in such a condition that the only thing to do apparently was to sell out. When E. L. Lauterback came he made a thorough examination of the property. He required us to verify our frontages on the alleys north and south of Lake street. He advised with Chicago attorneys and agreed to waive the twenty-five year forfeiture clause in our ordinance, and finally made a proposition to buy the road. His offer was on the basis of 23 for the stock and par for the bonds. Only 812 of the bonds have been issued, so that the money to be paid for the road amounted to less than $1,500,000. It was ridiculously low and it was rejected. Then the stockholders saw something had to be done, and negotiations were begun with the construction company. These ended by the elevated company paying Alberger and Fitzgerald a consideration to cancel their contract and get out.

Plans to Complete the Line.

"Col. Alberger is now employed by the company, but Mr. Fitzgerald has no connection with it. The company will erect and complete the road itself. A contract has been made with the Pearoyd iron works to furnish the structural iron. The firm is to be paid partly in money and partly in bonds of the company.

"Where has the money come from with which the road has been built so far?"

"It was advanced by the seven original stockholders. They took the company's notes and received as collateral 812 bonds. The remaining bonds are in the treasury. The interest upon the bonds they hold has never been paid, but these men have practically forgiven it. They clipped the coupons off when they were due and returned them to the company. The road will be built and extended to the South Side by the company. It won't be sold. Not 35 per cent of the stockholders would consent to it."

"How about the men who hold the bonds as collateral? As they never have been paid their interest coupons, couldn't they stand on their legal rights and foreclose the road and sell it?"

Mr. Holland said they were all honorable men and wouldn't do such a thing. "Besides, our trust deed gives the stockholders some show."

McDonald Tells a Different Story.

It is said that there are about three hundred stockholders in the road. According to M. C. McDonald a number of them at least got their stock in return for one thing or another. The great Democratic henchman was genial yesterday.

"The fellows who gave us their consent to pass their property got stock according to their frontage," said he, "that is, so many shares for so many feet. I got a sweetener in stock for the money I let the company have on its bonds. There are 812 of these out—that is, $812,000. I hold considerably over 200 of them and I paid par for mine, too."

"Is the road still being offered for sale?"

"There are parties negotiating now. They've got no option on it, though."

"Some of the other directors say nobody has the right to sell the road."

"They do, eh! Since when couldn't a man sell what he owns?"

Mr. Holland says it would require a combination of at least a dozen holders to deliver a majority of the stock.

Something like a thousand shares of stock have changed hands on the local Stock Exchange lately. The certificates, it is said, have gone in small lots to various investors in the surrounding States. It is not known who the sellers were.

No Route for a Loop Yet.

A consignment of structural iron reached the road from Philadelphia yesterday. It is stated that the exact route of the South Side loop is not yet settled. The company claims to have secured nearly enough frontage to enable it to use the alleys between Lake and Randolph and Randolph and South Water streets. Between Michigan and Wabash avenues these two alleys are connected by another of the necessary width. The southern route, as described in THE TRIBUNE yesterday is favored by some of the directors. Director Holland says: "We'll use our own money to make extensions. The New-Yorkers who did negotiate with us haven't put up any, and they won't."

The alley road's construction work has been greatly delayed by the rainy weather. Altogether ten days have been lost this month. Nevertheless it is expected there will be no delay in opening the road for business June 1. Chief-Engineer Sloan said yesterday that they were proceeding with their structure to the Fair grounds as fast as possible and without regard to what the Illinois Central intended to do in reference to elevating its tracks. No plans have been made by the Alley company to build its trestle at the Illinois Central crossing any higher than at other places.

What a New-Yorker Says.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Leopold Wallach today tacitly admitted that the negotiations of the Chicago Lake Street Elevated road with a New York syndicate in which he is interested for the sale or bonding of the road were still in progress.

"Have you reached an agreement yet as to terms?" Mr. Wallach was asked.

"There is nothing to be given out on the subject yet," he replied.

"Was the inspection of the property satisfactory?"

"You must excuse me from saying anything further today."

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity: Generally fair.

Pages.

1 Damage by the Flood at Sioux City. Swedish Servant Girls Form a Trust. Lake Street "L" People Not in Accord. Brewers' War Soon to Be Ended.

2 All the Talk Is of Blaine. People's Party State Convention Held. Arguments on the Miner Law. Meh in the Bering Sea Arbitration.

3 Druggists Overcharge for Telephones. Adjournment Taken in the Adams Case. Apollo Sings the St. Matthew "Passion."

5 Deacon's Trial Opens at Niles Today. Isle of Mauritius Swept by a Hurricane. Corbin's Defaulting Clerk Captured.

7 Charade's Good Race in the Carlton Stakes. Court Lore Wins the Runnymede Stakes. Result of Yesterday's Baseball Games.

8 Remaining Methodist Editorships Filled. Relay Riding Over Almost Impassable Roads Are for Blaine but Hampered.

9 Gold Shipments to Europe for a Year. Leak in a World's Fair Committee. Atchison's Big Issue of Bonds. Chicago's New "Fly-Casting Club."

10 News of the Courts.

12 Street-Cleaning Contract Surprises.

GARZA AT KEY WEST, BUT NOT ARRESTED.

Officers Waiting to See How the Reward Is to Be Distributed.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 19.—[Special.]—Garza, the Mexican outlaw, has not been arrested. The authorities are positive that he is on the island and every avenue of escape is being carefully guarded, but those who know where he is in hiding refuse to reveal it. They are anxious to secure the reward offered for Garza's capture, and are not disposed to have the local or United States officers get their hands on him until the matter of the final disposition of the reward is settled. The officers who have been apprised of Garza's concealment here will not disclose the names of the informants at present, for fear the latter will spirit Garza away, and thus the officers would lose their chances of receiving a portion of the reward when the time comes to take him into custody. An effective patrol of the entire coast line is kept up day and night. Garza could easily escape from the island in a small boat. It is said tonight that the officers who are in communication with the fugitive's guards are also "standing in" with the latter in the matter of the reward, and that there is no fear therefore of the outlaw's escape. It is surmised he has been here incognito for many weeks, having reached the island by way of Galveston or Colon on some one of the steamers that touch here from those ports, and that his identity was revealed to some of the Cuban cigarmakers while he was under the influence of liquor.

THEY WILL PUSH THE ABBOTT CURE.

A Party of Omaha Capitalists Here to Establish a Sanitarium.

A party of Omaha's heaviest capitalists, composed of ex-Congressman John A. McShane, World's Fair Commissioner Joseph Garneau, A. M. Kitchen, A. P. Hopkins, Max Meyer, E. L. Stone, F. B. Johnson, George A. Joslyn, Jeff W. Bedford, and Ray Hubbell, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday. They are accompanied by Dr. L. J. Abbott. The party is here for the purpose of broadening to a world-wide plan the operations of the Abbott narcotic cure for drunkenness. To this end the capitalists named have just organized themselves into a company, with a capital of $5,000,000.

Within a few hours after the party arrived here negotiations were closed for establishing a sanitarium in this city to cost $100,000. Arrangements are being pushed for equipping a similar institution in each of the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

"We are starting out quietly," said Mr. Kitchen, who seems to be the executive head of the party, "and, indeed, we had hoped to do our present errand in Chicago without attracting attention. If we were not sure of our footing it is scarcely to be supposed that we would be going ahead in this matter. Men such as comprise our party are not given to making up a $5,000,000 pot and spending it about as rapidly as possible unless we know exactly what we are doing. I do not care to talk regarding our project at present."

CARELESSNESS OF THE KEEPER.

Shadric Andrews, a Convict, Escapes from the Joliet Cooper-Shop.

JOLIET, Ill., May 19.—Shadric Andrews, alias Anders, a two-year convict, escaped from the penitentiary this afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. Andrews was working outside the walls in the cooper-shop and took advantage of the keeper's attention being called the other direction to leave. He was sent up from DeWitt County for larceny, and is a second-termer. He has made good his escape.

Gov. Fifer and Commissioners Jones, Wright, and Kent have been at the penitentiary today on State business.

EMULATED BIG. SUGGS'S FAST.

Mrs. Clara H. Palmer Decides to Quit Eating—Fatal Results.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Clara H. Palmer of Glenville, Minn., died a day or two ago, the result of starvation. Several months ago her husband, the Rev. Frank W. Palmer, resolved not to eat, and in due course of time died. Shortly after his death his wife decided to quit eating, and could not be coaxed or cajoled into taking food. She survived this régime several weeks, but at last succumbed.

TRAIN-ROBBER PERRY PLEADS GUILTY.

He Is Sentenced on Four Counts to Over Forty-three Years' Imprisonment.

LYONS, N. Y., May 19.—Oliver Curtis Perry, the train-robber, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to forty-nine years and three months on four indictments.

Medical Officers Elected.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—At the meeting of the Iowa State Medical society today officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. C. M. Hobby, Iowa City; First Vice-President, D. L. Schooler, Des Moines; Secretary, Dr. C. S. Chase, Waterloo; Treasurer, Dr. Skinner of Cedar Rapids.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Postmaster Robert M. Gilmore of Muskogee, I. T., has been arrested for embezzling the funds of his office.

W. H. Jacoby of Huntsville, Mo., was killed by his son yesterday. The boy was playing with a supposed unloaded revolver.

John Malone, who a year ago killed Pat Horan at Kansas City, Mo., has been acquitted of the murder on the ground of self-defense.

An English syndicate is credited with having purchased for $600,000 the mines and lands of the Center Creek Mining company at Joplin, Mo.

John Hester, an ex-preacher and lecturer for the People's party, has been convicted, fined, and sentenced to a term in jail for illicit distilling.

Joe England, a Georgia Pacific fireman, was shot and killed at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday by T. A. O'Neill. England had been intimate for some time with O'Neill's wife.

The trial for embezzlement of the Rev. W. H. Dill, ex-President of the First National Bank, Clearfield, Pa., was postponed yesterday pending negotiations for a settlement of all claims in full.

LAST EDITION.

SOON TO COST MORE

Outlines of a Plan for Settling the Beer War.

PRICES THEN TO GO UP.

Committee Appointed to Arrange the Details.

RISE IN STREET-CAR STOCK.

The North Side Company to Double Its Capital.

PURCHASES MADE BY PARDRIDGE.

A plan for the settlement of the beer war has been agreed upon. The price of beer will soon be advanced. There are yet some few details of the settlement to be arranged and a formal acceptance of the terms by the various brewers, but the settlement can be set down as a practically accomplished fact.

At a meeting last week of the Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association a motion was made by one of the smaller brewers to appoint a committee of five to fix the terms of a settlement of the present hostilities and arrange for an advance in price of beer. That motion was made after a discussion of the present situation, which brought out the temper of the meeting as being decidedly in favor of an immediate settlement. A number of brewers spoke to the resolution and declared themselves heartily sick of a further continuance of the useless waste. All the brewing interests of Chicago were represented and all agreed that the hostilities had gone far enough and that a permanent settlement should be arranged without delay. The resolution appointing the committee was passed and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Facker, Plautz, Keeley, Ernst, and Uehlein, was appointed to prepare the details of the settlement. That committee has had several meetings. It met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the directors' room of the Chicago Brewing and Malting company and the plan was there practically completed.

The plan is for a permanent settlement, and not for a truce pending a settlement, as was some days ago proposed. The plan will shortly be submitted to the Brewers' Association for final ratification. Until that ratification is received the war cannot absolutely be said to be settled, but those most familiar with the situation, including representatives of the small brewers who first made the cut, say that this plan will undoubtedly be agreed to.

Details to Be Arranged.

F. B. Winston was asked if the war was over. "It would be premature to say exactly that," he said. "The committee, which is now in session, has, I understand, practically agreed to a plan. There are still some of the details to be arranged, but the board meets shortly and will before long be able to announce the terms for the final adjustment of the difficulties. I cannot give the details of the arrangement."

The war which now seems to be practically closed has lasted for some months and has cost the brewers a great sum of money. The regular price for beer was $6 a barrel. It was cut to $5 by one of the outside breweries and the same brewery soon after dropped to $4. The price had to be met by all the others, and it is said that beer has been sold as low as $3.50. The plan contemplates an immediate advance to $5, and probably the old price of $6 will ultimately be put in force.

A boom is in progress at the Stock Exchange, which for both activity and sharp advances in prices has never before been equaled. The street railway stocks are the most active. Yesterday they reached a point which is by far the highest they have ever sold at. West Chicago Street railway stock sold at 146½ and North Chicago Street railroad stock at 196.

There was a big crowd of investors and speculators watching the advance. Among those who stood back of the rail was Mr. Ed Pardridge, the big wheat operator. He is understood to have bought several thousand shares of the stocks when they were 10 points or more lower than they are now. He was yesterday openly giving buying orders for considerable amounts to his brokers.

May Increase Its Capital Stock.

A Stock Exchange story yesterday, which would readily account for the advance of North Side stock ten or fifteen points in a few days, and for a market in which it is supposed insiders are still bidding for large amounts, was that the North Chicago Street railway company will increase its capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. It was said that a new issue of $5,000,000 of stock will be made and given to the stockholders pro rata, and that the $5,000,000 put in the company's treasury from that operation will be used in equipping all the horse car lines with electricity, and largely extending feeders for the cable road.

Officers of the company deny this rumor, but their denial was not accepted by some of the prominent members of the exchange, who profess to have information from quite as good sources as the denial.

"The story is certainly plausible on its face," said a Chicago banker, "and the move would, in my judgment, be an excellent one. The company is now earning probably over 12 per cent on its $5,000,000 of capital. It could pay 6 per cent dividends on $10,000,000 of stock even if its present facilities were not increased. There can be no doubt, however, if the company expended $5,000,000 in equipping its horse-car lines with electricity it would wonderfully increase its revenue. This move is one of just the character which might be expected from the management. Its greatest profits have heretofore been made in construction. There would, of course, be large profits go to a construction company in expending this $5,000,000. Notwithstanding that the equipping the horse-car lines with electric motors would be a move which would be greatly to the benefit of every stockholder. The operating expenses of the horse lines are 80 or 90 per cent of the gross receipts. An electric road could be operated for 50 or 55 per cent, and at the same time nearly double the gross income, for the improved facilities would add greatly to the number of passengers carried."

Marched in a Drenching Rain.

RACINE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—The Racine Dania Society celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary today by a parade this afternoon and a banquet at Lakeside Rink this evening. The parade took place in a drenching rain, with 1,000 Danes in line, including representatives from Chicago, Milwaukee, Rockford, Manistee, Mich., Marinette, and Kenosha. L

ALL TURN TO BLAINE.

NO TALK OF ANOTHER OPPOSITION CANDIDATE NOW.

The Secretary Will Not Talk of His Position in Regard to the Nomination, but Maintains an Interest in Affairs—Conference Which Results in a Determination to Push His Canvass—Candidates Nominated for Congress in Indiana Districts—Wisconsin's State Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—Nothing is heard in Washington now except Blaine talk. None of the Secretary's friends claim to speak for him, yet the impression is becoming stronger that if nominated by the overwhelming voice of the Minneapolis convention he will not be found refusing the call of the party. Four years ago the reason given for his refusal was that Mr. Blaine, as the chosen leader, could not let his name come before a convention in competition with other candidates. This year the fear of his health has been the only reason why different States have failed to instruct for him. As it is, the majority of States have refused to instruct in order that they might be free to nominate Mr. Blaine when the delegates got to Minneapolis if the conditions warranted.

As to the Secretary's health there is no question but it is better today than it has been for a long time. His old buoyancy of spirits has returned and with it has come the physical strength. Yet Mr. Blaine himself gives no sign, and the men who insist that he will accept are at pains to declare that they do not undertake to represent Mr. Blaine's views. They only say they are satisfied he will not decline the unanimous call of the party, and they proceed to give their reasons. One of the Congressmen who saw the Secretary a few days ago says that Mr. Blaine discouraged the suggestion, yet this Congressman is going out to Minneapolis to insist on the Secretary of State's nomination. He says that Mr. Blaine was inclined to lecture his friends who talk about his mere nomination being sufficient to insure New York State.

Mr. Blaine pointed out the disadvantage the Republicans would be under in New York through the change which Tammany, by virtue of its control of the Legislature, has been able to make in the election machinery. Inasmuch as the Democratic control of the election machinery enabled enough Butler votes to be counted for Cleveland in 1884 to give the latter an apparent plurality Mr. Blaine is not apt to be wrong. What he said on this occasion was simply to emphasize the difficulties the Republicans would have in carrying the State whoever may be the candidate.

The story sent out from New York that Secretary Elkins was authorized to act for both Secretary Blaine and President Harrison in declaring which shall be the candidate causes much amusement here, though there is a grain of truth in it. Mr. Elkins' personal relations with both the Secretary and the President are of the frankest kind, but he is not Secretary Blaine's confidential adviser. What Mr. Elkins has been trying to find out is whether it will be advisable for President Harrison to go before the convention and seek to be nominated by a bare majority of votes without Mr. Blaine having absolutely declined a second time.

Those who might be expected to know something of Secretary Blaine's mind say there will be no further utterance from him. His letter to Chairman Clarkson last February, stating that his name would not go before the convention, they think was enough. With this view of the case it is absolutely certain that some of the Northwestern delegates will start in the balloting voting for Blaine. The question will then be what course the President's friends should take. It has been known for a year or more that President Harrison was anxious to avoid antagonizing Secretary Blaine. Had there been a certainty that the Secretary would accept the nomination the President would never have been a candidate for a second term. But when Mr. Blaine's health was poor, and it seemed certain that the Republican party would accept the situation and not insist on bringing him before the convention, the President saw no reason why he should abandon the field to Alger, Sherman, Cullom, or any of the other possible candidates.

The Sherman movement in Ohio gives them the most concern. It is now conceded that the Buckeye delegation is not likely to begin the balloting by giving any votes to Gen. Harrison. As to Pennsylvania, little is hoped for from that State except what Chris Magee may be able to do in the Western end. The Pennsylvania officeholders, unlike their fellows in other sections of the country, are not supporting the administration. They look to Quay as the source of patronage. The Harrison lieutenants claim that the square issue in New York they are stronger than is generally admitted. While they acknowledge that Warner Miller is just as hostile as Platt, they point out other influential leaders who are backing up Chauncey Depew and Senator Hiscock in supporting Harrison. Among these are ex-Collector Robertson and ex-Speaker James W. Husted, two of the keenest politicians in the State. It is claimed that while these leaders actively working for Harrison Platt and Warner Miller will be barely able to hold a majority of the delegation.

Nothing is known here of an order from the President that no Federal officeholder shall attend the Minneapolis convention. This would be equivalent to telling a large number of Harrison delegates to stay at home. The harm the officeholders are doing the President by demanding his renomination in the name of the party has cause the suggestion to be made that they will best serve the administration by keeping in the background. But this is all. Last November it was said that the President did not want the officeholders who were members of the National committee to take any part in the meeting which was to select the convention city. But they were all on hand and voted for Minneapolis, which was the choice of the administration.

Representative Lind of Minnesota returned to the city last night after a lengthy absence. He has been feeling the political pulse of his district and brought away with him some very decided views. He is by no means satisfied that Gen. Harrison can secure the nomination, although he is not among those who antagonize the President. "Rusk," said he, "is the strongest man in the Republican party today. No other candidate could poll nearly so many votes in the West, and no other candidate would have any advantage over him in the East. If the Democratic party is going to nominate Boies, why then his logical opponent would be Allison, but as we have to make our nomination first we cannot see as clearly as some of us would like to do."

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—The *Press* has the following from Washington:

Great excitement was caused at the Capital today by a report which took the form of a positive announcement that Secretary Blaine had given conditional assent to the use of his name at Minneapolis and that he would accept the nomination if it came to him with practical unanimity. The *Press* correspondent is able to state the exact circumstances upon which this report is based.

Three Republican Senators agreed yesterday to call upon Secretary Blaine at different hours and to put him a hypothetical question concerning the nomination. Two of these Senators are Cameron of Pennsylvania and Washburne of Minnesota. The third Senator, who narrated the facts to the *Press* correspondent, requested that his name be withheld from publication. The question which each of the three Senators put to Mr. Blaine was in effect as follows:

"Mr. Secretary, it is my belief that when the Republican delegates get together at Minneapolis it will be found that the renomination of President Harrison cannot be accomplished; first, because he will not have a majority; and second, because if he did his nomination would be forced upon the party and could not result in his election. Now, what your friends would like to know is, whether, if the convention without the use of your name in antagonism to that of the President, demands that you obey the call of the Republican party and nominates you, will you bring embarrassment and disaster by declining?

To each of his three separate callers Secretary Blaine made exactly the same reply. His answer was:

"I do not wish to be President. I wish to retire from public life. I am looking forward with eagerness to the time when I may lay aside the burden of my present office." When Mr. Blaine had finished his Senatorial caller looked him squarely in the eye and said:

"But, Mr. Secretary, you have not answered my question." Mr. Blaine hesitated for some moments. At last he said, with a smile: "If my language is not satisfactory and intelligible to you I shall have to leave any more explicit reply to my friends."

NOMINATIONS IN INDIANA.

People's Party, Prohibitionists, and Democrats Name Their Candidates.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—The People's party and Prohibitionists each held their Congressional convention for the Sixth Congressional District here today and small crowds were present at each. The managers of the two parties so-called were endeavoring to secure a fusion but failed. The Prohibitionists nominated Dr. W. A. Spurgeon of Muncie for Congress, and after passing the regular resolutions adjourned. The People's party met and worked a good deal longer and harder and succeeded in nominating M. T. Butts of Randolph County for Congress. Butts is a preacher, farmer, and calamity speaker. He was a Republican formerly. He claims to have been the author of the Baxter Temperance law. The delegates to the National convention are W. W. Prigg of this city, D. L. Trowbridge of Delaware County, Levi Hartman of Randolph County, and Harrison Ogburn of Richmond, and are instructed to vote for Weaver and Polk. The Democrats tried to have both parties nominate the same man for Congress, hoping that by indorsing him they might possibly beat the Republican candidate.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic convention of the Eighth District renominated Congressman Brookshire by acclamation. The opposition of the ex-Congressman Lamb crowd of this city, which had been considered ominous, was reluctantly withdrawn a few days ago.

CLEVELAND AND THE SOUTH.

Friends of the Ex-President Claim a Victory—How Opponents See It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—The Cleveland people at the National Capital were in high feather today. They thought the victory gained in Georgia put the ex-President so well to the front that his nomination was now assured. The influence of Speaker Crisp and of Col. Livingston, the Alliance leader, had proved unavailing, and the Cleveland Congressmen talked as though there was nothing left except to ratify Cleveland's nomination. The anti-Cleveland leaders did not look at it in this light. They admitted that the outcome was a defeat for Hill, but Hill had not been a Presidential quantity for the last two months. They claim that Pat Walsh's success in preventing instructions was really a defeat for the Cleveland faction. The result in Virginia was almost as much of a disappointment to the Cleveland leaders as the outcome in Georgia was to the anti-Cleveland forces. The ex-President's supporters had been confident of carrying everything in Virginia. They boasted that they would defeat Senator Daniel and the other anti-Cleveland leaders. The elements which are against Cleveland claim that Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina have all disappointed the hopes of the ex-President's supporters, and that it is the wildest kind of assumption to claim that the South, or even a majority of it, will go into the Chicago convention ready to support the claimant. Gorman's friends seem to think that his chances have been bettered. They know more about the men who have been chosen for delegates than do the people who are for Cleveland.

Mr. Springer said he thought it was becoming clearer every day neither Hill nor Cleveland could be nominated. The failure of the Hill folks to carry things their way in Georgia was a great blow to Hill, but not a great victory for Cleveland. The claim set forth for Mr. Cleveland, he said, was that he was the unanimous choice of the Democracy outside of New York, and that therefore he should be nominated in spite of New York. The results in Virginia, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois show that he is not the unanimous choice of the party, but the party is pretty evenly divided.

WILL DRAW BLAINE OUT.

Conference of Anti-Harrison Men with Gen. Alger—For Second Place.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—There met in this city last night and this morning a body of men who represent more solid opposition to the hopes and plans of President Harrison than any similar body in conference since the campaign for the Presidential nomination began. They met and were entertained at the home of Gen. Alger, and so quietly did they come that it was not until a late hour last night that their presence was known. From the Ann Arbor convention of College and Republican clubs came J. Sloat Fassett of New York, John M. Thurston of Nebraska, and John M. Langston of Virginia. A little later Chauncey Filley of St. Louis and W. W. Crapo of Massachusetts dropped in with John P. Sanborn of Port Huron. To round out the meeting J. S. Clarkson of the National committee found it convenient to stop while going to New York. It is also declared that Quay and Platt were here, but this can not be proven.

The real object of the meeting, as developed on the best of authority, however, was as follows: A final effort is to be made to draw Blaine into the Presidential race. This was definitely decided upon. As soon as Gen. Clarkson reaches New York he will proceed directly to Washington, where a conference will be held with Secretary Blaine. At this he will be shown by apparently convincing figures that the Harrison strength has been greatly overestimated and that his renomination would invite Republican defeat. In this effort Clarkson and his supporters will have the hearty cooperation of Mrs. Blaine and their sons. The only excuse offered by Blaine for not running is his poor health, and this, his family believes, has been greatly exaggerated. To all this Gen. Alger is in thorough sympathy, as he has all along said if Mr. Blaine would accept the nomination he (Alger) was not in the race.

But the conference also decided that with Blaine in the race Alger should be pushed for second place. The general is said to be perfectly willing to be second to Blaine, but to no other man. In case Blaine still refuses to run Alger is to be pushed for the head of the ticket. All concerned absolutely refused to be interviewed. All of them got away early in the forenoon except Clarkson. He left for New York about noon. Gen. Alger admits only the fact that the gentlemen named happened to be gathered at his home.

Gen. Alger was reticent in regard to the conference. What the outcome was he declined to state, but said that the political situation was canvassed by those present and its possibilities discussed. All were in favor of James G. Blaine for President, he said, and every means would be used to get him to accept the nomination. The General declared that the talk about a conspiracy against President Harrison was silly, for the reason that in this country, where every man has a right to have and express an opinion, such a meeting was no conspiracy. It was only to discuss what is best for the success of the party. Gen. Alger declared that Thomas C. Platt and Senator Quay were not present.

WISCONSIN'S STATE COMMITTEE.

Changes in Its Make Up and in the Officers Chosen.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—All of the committeemen who attended a meeting today of the Republican State committee agreed that the prospects are encouraging for Republican success in Wisconsin next fall. Today's meeting was to organize for the work of the campaign. Headquarters for the committee will be secured in this city and they will be opened immediately after the Minneapolis convention. The resignation of John M. True, who did not want to mix politics with his position as Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, was accepted, and Paul Lachmund of Sauk City was elected to succeed him as a member of the committee representing the Third District. H. H. Rand was unanimously chosen Secretary of the committee. Mr. Rand was formerly the private secretary of Senator Spooner. Chairman Thom appointed as an Executive committee the following members of the Central committee: Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee; Y. Jesse Stone, Watertown; H. C. Adams, Madison; J. R. Ries, Sheboygan; O. L. Rosenkranz, Oconomowoc; D. J. McKenzie, Alma; Martin Pattison, West Superior.

INGALLS WILL VOTE FOR HARRISON.

After the Minneapolis Convention He Will Sail for Europe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—[Special.]—Mr. Ingalls said here today that, health permitting he expects to be at Minneapolis June 7 and participate as a delegate in the National Republican convention. He regards Harrison as the logical nominee of the convention and he will vote for him. After the Minneapolis convention he will go to Europe. He may proceed directly from Minneapolis to New York, whence he will sail. He expects to return in September in time to take part in the campaign. He will speak in Kansas and in other States. He has no doubt of the success of the Republican ticket in Kansas. Asked about his own political future, Mr. Ingalls would only say that he was out of politics.

Instructions for John G. Carlisle.

MADISON, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Trimble County, Ky., in convention today, instructed for John G. Carlisle for President.

PEOPLE'S PARTY ACTS.

STATE TICKET NAMED BY THE DANVILLE CONVENTION.

Taubeneck Refuses to Head It—The Platform Sees All Kinds of Danger Threatening—Virginia Democrats Meet and Compromise on Equal Representation for Each Faction—Cleveland Men Regard It as a Defeat—The Full Ticket Named at Raleigh in Favor with the Alliance.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Less than 200 delegates were in their seats this morning when the People's party State convention was called to order in Armory Hall by Lester C. Hubbard of Chicago, Chairman of the State Central committee. There were few young men in the gathering. In a front seat sat George Allsbury of Sangamon County, who ran against Abraham Lincoln for the Legislature nearly forty years ago, and another antiquated member was Col. Jesse Harper of Vermilion, one of the pioneers of reform movements and still carrying the harness. A welcoming address was delivered by A. J. Johnson of Vermilion County. His address after the first paragraph had been reached merged into a lengthy discourse upon the beauties to be found in the new party.

Lester C. Hubbard of Chicago replied to the address of welcome. In the mind of Mr. Hubbard the People's party is to be the Mecca to which the dissatisfied of all parties shall turn for the pure in politics and principles undefiled. That there is a contingent seeking to sever allegiance to the old parties he points to the fact that at the last election held in Chicago one-half of the entire voting population got out of the clutch of the old party machines. In speaking of the corruption in politics he said the last Republican primaries in Cook County were as bad as anything Tammany Hall could have shown in the worst days of the Tweed ring, and the primaries of the Democrats were equally as bad. Mr. Hubbard introduced to the convention as its Temporary Chairman Col. S. F. Norton of Chicago, and as Temporary Secretary W. E. Robinson of Greenville.

Before the Colonel assumed his station Col. Jesse Harper asked the privilege of reading a letter from one of the stanch and faithful at Bellevil's, which recited the fact that a large number of delegates were unable to attend the convension on account of the high waters. The rains and the flood were discouraging to the farmers, but there was one little building in Chicago that was taking more out of their crops than rains, and this statement drew forth a storm of applause. Committees were then appointed.

At the afternoon session the reports of the Committees on Credentials and Rules were adopted. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of William Hess of Milton as Chairman of the convention and W. E. Robinson as Secretary. Mr. Hess thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and asked the aid of the delegates in transacting the business. The resolutions upon the death of Gilbert Delemater were presented and adopted after a eulogistic address by Jesse Harper.

The following Presidential Electors were chosen:

At large—John P. Steele, Dalton; A. C. Barton, Danville; H. P. Smith, Lafayette; and E. J. Lindholm, Chicago.
First, Gottlieb Kratzer, Chicago.
Second, Joseph Logsden, Chicago.
Third, Amos W. Simpson, Chicago.
Fourth, David B. Bird, Chicago.
Sixth, Charles Boone, Warren.
Seventh, John Miller, Galva.
Ninth, Marion Gallop, Pontiac.
Tenth, W. W. Searles, Bradford.
Eleventh, C. E. McMillan, Denver.
Twelfth, John I. Roberts, Mineral.
Thirteenth, Henry M. Miller, Waverly.
Fourteenth, Joseph Zorgan, Bement.
Fifteenth, John F. Boyer, Kansas.
Sixteenth, S. B. Barbour, Hutchinson.
Seventeenth, J. P. Clark, Gillespie.
Eighteenth, Jones Touts, Highland.
Nineteenth, James Creed, Walnut Hill.
Twentieth, W. W. Evans, Mt. Vernon.

The Committee on Resolutions and Platform presented the following, which was adopted with great enthusiasm:

The People's party of the State of Illinois, through its regularly elected delegates, assembled in convention at Danville, make this official declaration of its principles, purposes, and demands:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the declaration of principles adopted by the St. Louis conference of Feb. 22, and pledge our entire loyalty to it.

Resolved, That we demand the immediate and condign punishment of all officials who shall attempt to interfere with the constitutional right of free speech, free press, or free public assemblage.

Resolved, That we demand the enactment of adequate laws providing for the actual attendance in school of all children of school age for a term not less than four months in each year, and to this end we favor the free text book.

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce those hard and oppressive conditions of life produced by unjust laws which drive men to crime, and then use their labor to crush out honest industry, and we charge both the old parties with directly connivingat a flagrant and open violation of the amendment to the Constitution overwhelmingly adopted by the people forbidding contracts for convict labor and recognizing the cruelty of confinement of men without employment; therefore we demand that all convicts in this State hereafter be employed in the winter months in preparing material for use in the summer months in making permanent roads and other State improvements; and we further demand that all railroads in this State be required by law to carry men and material for this purpose at actual cost of transportation.

Resolved, That we condemn in measured terms the practice of both Republican and Democratic officers of the State in appropriating the interest on the public funds to their private uses, and demand that the accumulations of all State funds be covered into the treasury.

Resolved, That our State Constitution be so amended as to permit the enforcement of the law providing for a weekly payday and the abolition of the truck-store system.

Resolved, That we demand that the Legislature submit to a vote of the people as a separate issue the subject of an amendment to the State Constitution allowing to women the full right of suffrage.

Resolved, That our present system of minority representation fails far short of the object sought to be attained by the same, and we recommend the favorable consideration of the quota system of representation to the people of this state.

Resolved, That we condemn the extortions of the corporation known as the Union Stock-Yards of Chicago, and we condemn the existence by law of boards of trade that deal in options on the necessaries of life, and demand that they be abolished.

Resolved, That we denounce the projected increase of the regular army, and regard the formation of permanent forts and garrisons near the great centers of population as a menace to our free institutions.

Resolved, That we recognize in the employment of private standing armies in the interest of corporations and great monopolies a serious menace to the liberties of the people, and demand that the Pinkerton and like forces be disbanded.

The following were selected as delegates-at-large to the national convention: S. F. Norton, John McGovern, A. W. Simpson, W. W. Panton, of Chicago; James Hughes, S. S. Bashor, Joshua Edwards, G. W. Shinkle, William Hess, Marion P. Oakley, Joshua Green, Jesse Harper, H. E. Taubeneck, J. S. Barnhill, George W. Wicklive, and J. A. Sneddamore.

The delegates to the Omaha convention were instructed to present the name of Col. S. F. Norton as the favorite son of Illinois for the Presidency.

H. E. Taubeneck was enthusiastically nominated for Governor, but he insisted on declining the honor. The convention accepted the declination and nominated N. M. Barnett of Hallsville for Governor. The rest of the State ticket was made up as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Charles G. Dixon, Chicago; Secretary of State, F. G. Blood, Mount Vernon; Treasurer, J. W. McElroy, Rosemond; Attorney-General, Jesse Cox, Chicago; Auditor, S. C. Hill, Martinsville. Trustees Illinois University, Samuel A. Graham, Springfield; A. M. Smith, Chicago; Alex. Platt, Jacksonville.

Congressmen-at-large—Lester C. Hubbard, Chicago, and Jesse Harper, Danville.

After appointing a State Central committee the convention adjourned.

WERE FORCED TO COMPROMISE.

Virginia Democrats Meet and Cleveland and Hill Break Even.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19.—[Special.]—The Virginia delegation in the National Democratic convention will stand 12 for Cleveland and 12 for Hill. They will go to Chicago unfettered. After Hill is dropped nearly all of his votes will pass to Boies as second choice. Ten of Hill's delegates will not vote for Cleveland's nomination under any circumstances. Two of them may support the ex-President if the factional differences in New York are healed before the convention is held. The Democratic fight that ended here tonight will be a memorable one in the history of Virginia politics. For more than a year the friends of Cleveland and Hill had been organizing the State in behalf of their respective favorites. The bitterness of feeling has been seldom witnessed in a party contest.

Senator John W. Daniel and his late colleague, Mr. Barbour, were the leaders of the Hill faction, while Congressman Charles T. O'Ferrall commanded the Cleveland forces. The press of the State was three-fourths for Cleveland, and in the counties where the white population predominates he was the favorite. Hill's strength came chiefly from the cities and from the counties where the negroes outnumber the whites. In the "black belt," as it is called, all Democrats are practical politicians and the Senator is a man very much to their tastes.

It was openly charged by both sides that money was sent here to be used in the primaries. It is a fact that friends of both Cleveland and Hill came here from New York and worked quietly in the interest of their respective favorites. The convention was composed of 167 delegates. Last night both sides claimed with equal confidence a majority, and two tickets were put up for delegates-at-large. Everybody anticipated a stubborn battle in the desolate looking old Armory Hall today, but in the small hours of the morning, while the lesser politicians were sleeping, a few leaders of the factions got together and effected a compromise whereby the Cleveland men were allowed to organize the convention and each side to have two delegates-at-large.

At the night session Judge Rhea of Bristol explained that the agreement had been made with the understanding that the convention be allowed to express its choice of candidates. He therefore moved that the rule requiring all resolutions to be referred without debate be rescinded. If Cleveland had a majority it should be made known. His resolution virtually indorsed Cleveland and bedlam broke loose.

Chairman Gordon endeavored to quiet the convention and partially succeeded, when Gen. Fitzhugh Lee urged harmony and opposed any instructions, but announced himself for Cleveland. A resolution of sympathy over the death was passed.

The delegates-at-large are:

Senator Daniel and S. Wellford Corbin, representing the Hill faction, and ex-Congressman John Goode and State Chairman Basil B. Gordon, representing the Cleveland sentiment. Each of the aspirants secured ten district delegates. There was considerable discussion in the committee over the resolutions.

The platform adopted declares that "party success demands the burial of all personal rivalries and jealousies between the leaders. That recriminations should cease and the spirit of conciliation and concession be cultivated, and the watchword be, "Everything for the cause and nothing for men.

It declares against the centralization of power in the Federal Government, and that there was never a time when it was more important to guard against this tendency. It declares emphatically for local self-government and the reserved power of the States. It registers a solemn protest against the "force bill" as a subversion of State autonomy. It also declares tariff is a tax and should only provide revenue enough for an economical administration of the government.

It favors the abolishment of internal revenue, reaffirms the platform of 1891, an increase in the currency sufficient for commercial and agricultural needs, denounces the "billion dollar Congress," and indorses Cleveland's Administration.

The Cleveland men as a rule wanted the Minnesota platform adopted, while the Hill people, led by Senator Daniel, asked for an outright demand for free silver, which they got. It developed during the convention that the Democratic party in Virginia is by no means certain of carrying Virginia next fall if the Republicans put up a popular candidate. The farmers in many sections are contracting the third party craze, and in a dozen counties during the week organizations have been effected.

As an evidence of the condition of affairs, Maj. Mann Page, President of the Farmers' Alliance of Virginia and a man of great influence in the party, refused to go as a delegate-at-large for the Hill faction for the reason that if the convention should nominate Cleveland he will not support him next fall. Maj. Page's position causes the Democrats much uneasiness. Four years ago Cleveland carried the State by only 1,500 plurality, and the Hill men today openly declared that the ex-President, if nominated, cannot get Virginia's Electoral vote next fall.

The following is the corrected list of the delegates to Chicago with their preference:

First District—F. L. Smith, Frank Fletcher.
Second—Dr. Joseph Bryant, William A. Young.
Third—Charles B. Meredith, R. L. Winston.
Fourth—F. E. Binford, W. R. McKinney.
Fifth—O. W. Dudley, W. M. Semple.
Sixth—Carter Glass, Wood Bouldin Jr.
Seventh—M. L. Walton, S. B. Southall.
Eighth—J. F. Ryan, J. G. Gibson.
Ninth—Henry Stuart, Abe Fulkerson.
Tenth—Taylor Berry, W. W. Paxton.

ALMOST RESULTED IN BLOODSHED.

Closing Scenes in the South Carolina Democratic Convention Exciting.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 19.—The annual State convention adjourned sine die at 3 o'clock this morning. The last two hours of the convention witnessed scenes so exciting as to beggar description. Several times it looked as if blood must be shed.

It was near the adjournment when Col. John C. Haskell, speaking on the resolutions indorsing the State administration, took occasion to criticise the doings of the government in the strongest terms.

Col. Haskell had scarcely taken his seat when John Gary Evans, a youthful politician who has become used to some prominence in the Tillman government, proceeded to make a fierce attack upon him, calling him a political ass in a lion's skin, and that he posed as a patriot who was a corporation attorney while in the Legislature.

Col. Haskell interrupted him several times saying his assertions were not true, and Mr. Evans retorted that he would prove them or slap his face. Mr. Evans went on to charge that Col. Haskell's empty sleeve had often shielded him from danger.

Col. Haskell in replying said that he did not know whether to characterize Mr. Evans as an ass in a puppy's skin or as a real puppy. He had been in hotter places than any of his name had ever heard of and he never relied on his one arm. He lost his arm while a youth, but he was at Fort Sumter in 1861 and at Appomattox in 1865. As to the remark that some one had been on Wall street assailing the credit of South Carolina, if applied to him it was a foul lie. When men for whom he had pitiful contempt were guilty of such petty snarling at him he passed it by.

During all this the passions of the two factions were at the highest tension, and the whole convention gathered in a compact square around the speakers' stand ready for a fracas.

Following is the complete list of delegates and alternates finally elected to the Chicago convention:

State-at-large—R. R. Tillman, J. L. M. Irby, J. William Stokes, W. J. Talbert. Alternates—W. D. Evans, John R. Harrison, D. J. Brabham, H. Y. Abbott.

First District—Theodore D. Jervey, Charleston; C. M. Efird, Lexington. Alternates—C. C. Tracy, Blake W. Side.

Second District—A. M. Youmans, Hampton; John Gary Evans, Aiken. Alternates—W. H. Timmerman, John W. Dunbar.

Third District—D. H. McCalla, Abbeville; D. K. Norris, Anderson. Alternates—A. C. Latimer, S. Pope.

Fourth District—B. F. Perry, Greenville; R. W. Harris, Union. Alternates—J. T. Osteen, A. C. Lyles.

Fifth District—T. J. Cunningham, Chester; J. W. Floyd, Kershaw. Alternates—W. N. Elder, T. J. Strait.

Sixth District—J. E. Tindal, Clarendon; E. T. Stackhouse, Marion. Alternates—J. M. Waddill, D. W. McLaurin.

Seventh District—R. R. Thomas, Sumter; Josiah Doar, Georgetown. Alternates—W. H. Heyward, D. F. Pipkin.

Whitney Will Not Preside.

NEW YORK, May 19.—William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, returned from Europe yesterday on the Majestic apparently much benefited by the sea voyage. His return was awaited with much interest by the friends of Mr. Cleveland, who are engineering the anti-Hill convention at Syracuse. They want Mr. Whitney to preside. "I am not a member of the convention," said Mr. Whitney, "and not being a delegate of course I cannot act either as Temporary or Permanent Chairman."

Republican Club Meeting-Place Changed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19.—A. B. Humphrey, Secretary of the National League of Republican Clubs, has written State Secretary Randolph of this city that the place of holding the next annual convention will probably be changed from Buffalo to New York and the date changed from two weeks after the Minneapolis convention to the last week of August. President Clarkson's idea in making the change is to make the convention the opening gun of the Presidential campaign.

ON THE MINER LAW.

MICHIGAN'S SUPREME COURT TAKES UP THE SUIT.

Elaborate Statements of the Case Made by Attorney-General Ellis, Col. Duffield, Gen. Cutcheon, F. A. Baker, Ex-Attorney-General Kirchner, and Ex-Chief Justice Champlin—The Point Raised That the Legislature Is Superior to the Court.

LANSING, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Any one who put in this day in the Supreme Court room of Michigan must have gone away with the impression that the framers of the Constitution of the United States did not know what they were up to when the clause relating to the appointment of electors of President and Vice-President was written and passed. Ever since 10 o'clock this morning, and up to 9:30 tonight, eminent lawyers have wrangled about the interpretation of that clause. Upon the one side—that of the respondents in this case—counsel have hotly contended that State Legislatures have a right to say how Electors may be named and elected, while counsel for relators have said it is not so, and that the Constitution of the United States defines how it shall be done.

The arguments are closed, contradictory as they are, and the Supreme Court of Michigan has taken the same to chambers, and left no token as to when it will hand down a decision. The case which has been argued today is docketed as The People ex rel. William McPherson Jr. vs. Robert R. Blacker, Secretary of State, application for a writ of mandamus. The ordinary, everyday citizen knows it as the Miner act, passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session, which changes the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President. Under this act the State of Michigan is divided into two Electoral districts, east and west, and the people in each of those districts will vote for one Elector-at-large, and the people of the various Congressional districts will vote for Electors in their respective districts instead of voting for a full ticket of Electors for the entire State, as heretofore. The Republican State convention named Electors as heretofore, and William McPherson Jr., one of them, the relator in this case, has obtained an order against the defendant to show cause why he should not be compelled by mandamus to give notice, under Sec. 147 of Howell's Statutes, of the election of Presidential Electors.

The Court and Counsel.

The argument was heard by the full bench, Chief Justice Morse and his associates, McGrath, Long, Grant, and Montgomery. The first two are Democrats, the others Republicans. The counsel for the relators were Col. H. M. Duffield, Fred A. Baker, and Henry Haigh of Detroit and Byron M. Cutcheon of Grand Rapids. Baker is a Democrat. The counsel for the respondents were Attorney-General Ellis, Thomas E. Barkworth of Jackson, Otto Kirchner of Detroit, and ex-Chief Justice Champlin of Grand Rapids. Kirchner is a Republican.

The object of selecting an attorney on each side of an opposite political faith from respondent and relator was to relieve the case as much as possible from too much politics, but politics is here and in it just the same. Scattered about the Supreme Court room, in pamphlet form, convenient to the scrutiny of the Supreme Court, are the petitions of the Republican Electors, stating their case, and to these is attached, with flaming headlines, the interview of Gov. Winans, the Democratic Governor of Michigan, in which he said the Miner law in constitutional; that the Republicans have possession of the State Supreme Court, but it does not make any difference, as, if the court decides the law to be unconstitutional, the Democrats will appeal it, and that the Electors will be chosen this fall under the Miner law anyhow, and that the vote will be counted. This interview is referred to in the pamphlet as "a malignment of the Supreme Court of the State," with the additional information that the Democrats of Michigan have asserted that court decisions in this case will not count, as the Democrats control the Returning Board and the Lower House of Congress.

The opening of justice said at the commencement this morning that one hour would be given to each speaker, and that counsel must decide whether to speak alternately or otherwise, and that a night session would be held so as to finish.

Attorney-General Ellis Opens.

With this the opening argument for the respondents was begun by Attorney-General Ellis. The points in his speech were that the act is not nugatory, because it contains no provision for giving any notice of the election of President and Vice-President by districts or in any other manner. This court had decided on that point in a similar case, and said that the election was not void. The objection to the validity of the act because it provided for means for canvassing, certifying, and returning the votes which might be cast for Electors-at-large, or district Electors in the First Congressional District, or in portions of the Second, Sixth, and Seventh District, he met by citing a section of the act itself that the count should proceed in the same manner as provided for the election of Electors of President and Vice-President.

The Attorney-General laid considerable emphasis on the statement that when the State acts through the Legislature that is the act of the State. He replied to the point made by the relators in their brief that it has been customary for forty years to elect Electors in the good old way by citing Colorado, whose Legislature chose Electors. The only way in which a State can select Electors is to do it as the Legislature directs. The Florida case settled by the Electoral commission of 1876 was cited as showing that the will of the Legislature must be respected. Thomas F. Bayard and George F. Edmunds both voted that way, although Edmunds had recently talked the other way.

Thomas E. Barkworth, for the respondents, followed the Attorney-General with a written argument, in which he cited many authorities sustaining the constitutionality of acts analogous, as he claimed, to the Miner act.

Why the Act Is Pronounced Invalid.

In the afternoon Col. Duffield opened the argument for the relators. The main points in his argument were:

Act. No. 80 is invalid because it contains no provision for giving any notice of the election of President and Vice-President of the United States by districts or any other manner. The act is defective, illegal, unconstitutional, and void, because it wholly and utterly fails to provide any means, and there is no existing law providing any means, for counting, canvassing, and certifying and returning the votes which may be cast for either of the Electors-at-large or District Electors in the First Congressional District, which is a part of the City of Detroit, or in those portions of the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Congressional Districts which are fractions or parts of the City of Detroit and the County of Wayne.

The act is unconstitutional because it provides for the election of alternate Electors of President and Vice-President at large and alternate district Electors who are required by said act to attend at the time and place of the meeting of the Electors, and are authorized to receive their pay in going to and returning from the meeting; whereas the title of the act makes no reference to and gives no indication of any purpose of the act to provide for alternate Electors of President and Vice-President, either at large or in districts, so that in legal effect said so-called act No. 80 fails to provide for the filling of any vacancies which may exist among the Electors, and is therefore fatally defective.

Another objection, he said, was that even though Electors and alternate Electors may be legally elected under the act, it only provides for the filling by one person of the vacancy, and upon the death of the Elector and the substitute both there would be no one to fill the vacancy. The argument of the Attorney-General, said Col. Duffield, boiled down, was that the State Legislature was superior to the Supreme Court. He undertook to say that this Miner act was inconsistent with the acts of Congress on kindred matters. Under the Miner act if the Governor of the State or the Secretary of State saw fit he was not required to issue any certificates of election, and in such a case when Congress met to canvass the Electoral vote, who was to say who were the duly elected Electors from this State? He called the attention of counsel on the other side to the fact that when the Constitution was adopted it was by States and not by districts from States.

Placed on Constitutional Grounds.

Col. Duffield was followed by his co-counsel, Gen. Cutcheon, who confined himself to citing authorities on the constitutionality of the act, and said that the act was sprung upon the people. The issue was never raised during the campaign, and consequently there was nothing to show that the act was the will of the people.

F. A. Baker, also for the relators, who is regarded as the best constitutional lawyer in the State, closed the afternoon session. He went into an exhaustive history of how the early States had chosen Electors, and showed that the district system had always caused trouble and several times threatened war until the system was abolished. The other points in his argument were:

The language of the Constitution, in its literal or exact meaning, contemplates and requires that the State shall act as a unit in appointing Presidential Electors. The process of constitutional development, by construction and usage, has been such that it is not now connetent for a State to break and destroy the homogeneousness of the Electoral Colleges by dividing itself into separate and independent districts for the election of Presidential Electors to voice the will of such districts in the choice of the Chief Magistrate as distinguished from the will of the State as a political unit.

The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States contemplate and require the continued existence in all of the States of the general ticket for the election of officers and President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Court Can Not Pass on It.

Mr. Haigh, one of the counsel for the relators, himself also being a Republican candidate for Elector, waived his right to time, and at 7:30 p. m. ex-Attorney-General Kirchner of Detroit, for the respondents, began. He opened with the proposition that this court could not pass upon the validity of the Miner act. The State was the authority, and the Legislature in this case was the State; and the State, having conferred upon the Legislature power to act for it, the acts of the Legislature became binding and its acts became the law. If the Legislature conferred upon the Supreme Court of the State the authority to name the Electors of President and Vice-President the act of the court would represent the State.

As an example of his first proposition, he said that Representatives in Congress were elected from districts in the State. They represented the State, but were elected from districts. The Legislature of a State, having declared how Electors may be chosen, the Constitution of the United States can never be amended so as to change that enactment. This court was not here to stain its ermine with this question. The court was high above the atmosphere of political storms. Its prerogative is to decide judicial questions. This was a political question, just as that of 1876 was political, and when the issue of that campaign was to be decided it was not brought before a court, but before a commission. He regretted to say that five members of the Supreme Court of the land were placed upon that commission, and that act would be a byword and a regret throughout all the generations in this land.

And so this question rested with the Board of Canvassers of this State and the Governor of the State. He said dramatically:

In view of the momentous consequences that may flow between your Honors and Congress on this very question your Honors should refuse to touch this case. You would not be bound by any decision of this case. No State officer would be bound by your decision. The government would not be bound by it. I say this with great deference.

He cited Justice Gray's decision in the United States Supreme Court on the case which was taken to that tribunal on the power of coining money. Justice Gray had said the question was a political one, and that such questions belonged to Congress and not to the courts.

The Legisl

ABOVE USUAL RATES.

NORMAL PARK DRUGGISTS OVERCHARGE FOR TELEPHONES.

They Ask Their Patrons to Pay 15 to 20 Cents for Service Instead of 10, and the Telephone Company Proposes to Stop the Imposition—Fears Are Entertained That Capt. Egan May Have Been Murdered—Curious Case of Mistaken Identity in Justice Lyon's Court.

Half a dozen or more "Napoleons of Finance" on a microscopic scale are living in Normal Park and the immediate vicinity of "Koresh's" branch ["heaven." While their operations have as yet failed to startle the financial world they have nevertheless made names for themselves among the humble citizens who have occasion to use the telephones that hang on their walls. For it is by means of Mr. Bell's wonderful instrument that they do the "Ives" act.

The fact that the charge to an outsider for a telephone communication within the city limits is 10 cents is no news to the general public, but the fact that the thrifty pill-venders of Normal Park are charging victims 15 and 20 cents was news to the telephone company yesterday when the information was imparted by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. And if Manager P. S. Whitaker's word is good for anything this mild species of sandbagging will die a sudden and violent death today. Despite the sign on every public telephone that the charge for a conversation within the city limits is 10 cents, the druggist will unblushingly say, "15 cents, please," or "20 cents, please," just as he pleases. If a citizen objects the explanation is made that Englewood, through which office the message passes, is a toll station, and so the extra 5 or 10 cents is tacked on. The other night a reporter for THE TRIBUNE had occasion to use the telephone in a drug store at Sixty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. While in the midst of the conversation the connection was severed, necessitating calling up again of the office with which he desired to talk. That conversation cost a quarter, 15 cents for the first and 10 cents for the second time. Wednesday night 15 cents was collected by a clerk in the drug store at Sixty-ninth and Wright streets.

E. M. Piatt related that evening his experience with a drug store telephone. He called up a doctor, got a prescription and handed it to the druggist to fill. He says it cost him $1.50 for medicine, but that evidently there was not enough profit in the transaction, for 20 cents was demanded for the use of the telephone. He paid it, but will buy his drugs elsewhere in the future.

Manager Whitaker of the Telephone company thanked THE TRIBUNE yesterday afternoon for calling his attention to the matter, and would like to hear of more individual cases.

"These people have no right to do such a thing," said he. "The toll for a message inside the city is 10 cents, and they have no authority to charge any more. I shall take the matter in hand tomorrow, investigate individual cases where I can, and by letter inform public telephone subscribers in that neighborhood that this extortion must stop."

EGAN MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Police Are Actively Working to Ferret Out the Mysterious Disappearance.

There are suspicions that Capt. Patrick W. Egan, who mysteriously disappeared May 10, may have been murdered. Egan and Andrew Biemel came to Chicago together to take charge of the shipping office to be opened by the Lake Carriers' Association in opposition to the Seamen's Union. They rented adjoining rooms at No. 2417 Cottage Grove avenue of Mrs. Peters May 8. Two days later Egan told Mrs. Peters to tell Biemel that he would meet him down town at noon, and disappeared. He has not been seen since by any credable witness.

Biemel, it seems, reported the disappearance of Egan at once to Capt. Keith, who is the local head of the Lake Carriers' Association. The captain, however, would turn up soon, delayed reporting the disappearance to the police for several days. Men often disappear temporarily in Chicago, and little was thought of it until day before yesterday, when Capt. Keith and others interested in the association became alarmed at the continued absence and told their fears to the police.

Detectives McDonald and Corbus were detailed on the case yesterday. They at once took Biemel to the Central Station and after closely questioning him discharged him. They opened Egan's trunk and found his revolver. There were no letters there of later date than 1889. Egan had a $500 check cashed the day before he disappeared. Some believe he was murdered for that money, others that he is squandering it on a spree, others that he has secretly gone to other cities to hire men with it to ship from the new shipping office in Chicago, and some think the Union seamen have thrown him in the river. A member of the Seaman's Union says he saw him Tuesday of this week drinking in a Kinzie street saloon. He was said to have been seen at the Stock-Yards, lavishly displaying the money, but definite information concerning him was not learned yesterday. His friends stoutly deny that he ever drank to excess. All police officers were given his description last night and ordered to look for him and to search all morgues, hospitals, and tough districts for information of him.

Capt. Keith and some friends started out last night through the dark resorts of the city to search for him. They declined to be accompanied by reporters.

HE CLOSELY RESEMBLED THE THIEF.

A Curious Case of Mistaken Identity in Justice Lyon's Court.

An interesting case of mistaken identity was presented in Justice Lyon's court yesterday morning. Last Monday W. E. Parkhurst, a barber, reported to the police that Sunday night he was robbed of a watch, chain, ring, diamond scarfpin, and money by a stranger he met the night before. He explained that while walking along Clark street in the evening he was accosted by the stranger. They repaired to a neighboring saloon and drank together, and soon after Parkhurst lost all consciousness until he awoke next morning at the Leland Hotel.

Tuesday afternoon Parkhurst pointed out to Officer Leas a young man at Clark and Monroe streets as his companion of Sunday evening. The man indicated was arrested and locked up. He was C. E. Church, an attorney, whose home is in a suburb several miles out of the city. The night clerk of the Leland Hotel positively identified the prisoner as the man who brought Parkhurst to the hotel.

Yesterday morning Parkhurst and the night clerk again positively indentified Church. However, four brothers and a friend of the family testified to Church being at home all Sunday afternoon, evening, and night. There was no doubt in Justice Lyon's mind and he discharged the young attorney.

TO COME.

GOT NO WHISKY AT HIS STORE.

F. M. Goodman Denies the Printed Report About Blanche Morse.

The following communication has been received from F. M. Goodman, who keeps a drug store at Seventy-fifth street and Noble court, relative to the printed report that Blanche Morse, the young woman who was taken in an intoxicated condition to the Hyde Park Police Station Sunday night, got drinks of whisky at his place:

It happens once in a while that a moral man's name becomes thoughtlessly or carelessly associated with disreputables or with others in a disreputable manner, and this is what has befallen me at this time by the interpolation of my name into an item relating to one Blanche Morse. The association of my name in this connection becomes all the more aggravating from the fact that among city pharmacists I stand alone on the moral level upon which I have conducted my business.

I have been in the drug business in this city for twenty-eight years, and for about eighteen years of that time in business alone. For the last four years I have been in Hyde Park at Grand Crossing, and never once during that time have I ever sold or given away to man or woman a drink of liquor of any kind, a grain of morphine or opium, or a drop of laudanum, excepting the latter where it was for use in some family, well known to me, for external application or for earache. I will not even refill a physician's prescription containing an appreciable amount of morphine or opium or any of its preparations without an order from the physician. These facts are so well known to my customers that I seldom have a call for such drugs or liquors. Further, a record of all sales of liquors and poisons is kept in separate books for that purpose, and are open for inspection by the proper officers.

In vindication of my position I append the following affidavit:

To whom it may concern: This certifies that I, F. M. Goodman, of Grand Crossing, Chicago, have not sold nor given to any person whomsoever a drink of liquor of any kind nor a grain, more nor less, of morphine nor opium since I have been located at Seventy-fifth street and Noble court.

F. M. GOODMAN, Ph. G.

State of Illinois, Cook County:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of April, 1892.

[L. S.] E. P. WILLIAMS, Notary Public, Grand Crossing, Ill.

MISSIONARY WORK ON WHEELS.

The Rev. E. G. Wheeler and His Baptist Chapel Car "Evangel."

The Baptist chapel car "Evangel," in charge of the Rev. E. G. Wheeler, the representative of the American Baptist Publication Society, passed through Chicago last night en route to Philadelphia, where it will be one of the features of the National Baptist anniversaries to be held in that city. Mr. Wheeler and his wife have been for seven years the representatives of the Baptist Publication Society on the Pacific coast. During the last five months, traveling in this special car, they have visited forty towns in Washington, British Columbia, and Idaho. In this tour they have held 500 meetings in the car, by means of which 400 persons have been converted, nineteen Sunday-schools and missions established, and 10,000 pieces of Baptist literature sold or distributed.

After the Philadelphia National Anniversaries this car will be turned over to R. W. Smith for work in Minnesota and Dakota, and another car will be built for work to be conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler on the Pacific coast, with subscriptions now being made by Mr. Wheeler.

This missionary car is sixty feet long and seats 100 people. It was the gift of Messrs. Charles L. Colby, Colgate Hoyt, James B. Colgate, John D. Rockefeller, E. J. Barney, and J. B. Trevor, to the American Baptist Publication Society, and dedicated to the missionary evangelistic work of that society May 23, 1891.

STRIKE ON TEED'S HANDS NEXT.

Bricklayers on the Left Wing of "Heaven" Object to Its Police Protection.

There's liable to be a strike in Teed's "heaven" out in Normal Park. An addition is being built to Teed's abode and the union bricklayers employed there refuse to work if police protection is given the place against the assaults of indignant citizens. This has broken the sweat on the brow of the fraudulent "Messiah." He is afraid to stay in "heaven" longer without police protection, and "heaven" will not be complete to him unless that left wing is finished. Moreover, if non-union bricklayers should be employed the outlook for them to work peaceably is very cloudy, for union men in that locality make it extremely unpleasant for non-union workmen and those employing them.

Dr. Beck, "Messiah" Teed's landlord at Normal Park, called on Chief McClaughry yesterday and asked for protection. The doctor was at the Thornton Hall mass-meeting the previous evening and the violent talk indulged in seems to have thoroughly alarmed him. He expressed the belief to Chief McClaughry that a mob and dynamite were the logical outcome of the meeting, and he wanted his property protected. He was told that the residents of Normal Park were law-abiding citizens and that his fears were probably groundless. Chief McClaughry, however, told him that he had instructed Inspector Hunt to be prepared to quell any attempt at lawlessness.

HOLDS ITS INITIAL RECEPTION.

Hyde Park's New Club for Women Appears to Be Well Started.

Hyde Park's new club for women held its initial reception at Waite Hall, Fifty-third street and Lake avenue, last night. Owing to bad weather the attendance was not as large as was expected. In the absence of Miss Katherine Fiske, who was to sing a solo, the Misses Effie B. Herrington and Georgea W. Kelsey rendered instrumental solos.

Mrs. Helen E. Starrett read a paper on "Self-Culture and Selfish Culture." In her preliminary remarks she said that the object of the new club was to draw intelligent and cultivated young women together and bring them into companionship also with older women.

As the club is nameless those present balloted on a name and the result will be announced at the next meeting.

The officers are: President, Dr. Effie T. Straub; First Vice-President, Mrs. R. A. Emmons; Second Vice-President, Helen E. Starrett; Corresponding Secretary, Georgen W. Kelsey; Recording Secretary, Elizabeth W. Pike; Treasurer, Effie B. Herrington.

Monday evenings will be devoted to instructive exercises, Thursday evenings to the discussion of timely topics, and Saturday evenings to amusement.

THEY WANTED TO RULE THE LODGE.

Dissatisfied Women Cause the Disruption of the American Protective Association.

The woman's branch of the American Protective Association, an anti-Catholic organization, split asunder yesterday at a stormy meeting held at the Sherman House. One side wished the other ejected from the room and called in Proprietor Pearce and the office staff to aid in this. The other faction included all the men present, among them Supreme Ruler Bowers and Dr. B. P. Reynolds. Two rival meetings were finally held.

The trouble appears to have arisen through the desire of certain lodges of Chicago women that the Supreme Lodge should be under the control of women. Yesterday's meeting was called by these discontented ones, and they were not prepared for the presence of many of the women who are satisfied with the present state of affairs, and of several of the men against whose interests the meeting was to have been held. The objectors refused to say what their plans would be. The men say, however, that the result is despicable, from the fact that the branch owes its existence to Supreme Officer Bowers, who has devoted to it much of his time and money.

Newsboys' Home Officers.

The managers of the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Association met at the Newsboys' Home, No. 1418 Wabash avenue, last night, and after revising a new code of by-laws elected the following officers: President, W. H. Rand; Vice-President, W. K. Ackerman; Treasurer, H. N. Higinbotham; Secretary, James Frake; Auditor, E. C. Bailey. Directors: Three years, W. H. Rand, H. N. Higinbotham, and Edward E. Bailey; two years, A. T. Miller, W. K. Ackerman, and James Frake; one year, Frank C. Massingwell, Melville E. Stone, and A. K. Robinson. Matron, Eliza W. Bowen. Board of Lady Managers, Mesdames A. T. Miller, James Frake, Robert A. Williams, Melville E. Stone, A. L. Lombard, J. W. Baxter, J. C. Stirling, E. C. Bailey, and Miss Addie A. Pierce.

May Festival Concert Tonight

The annual May festival concert for the benefit of the Sunday-School Field-Day association takes place in the Auditorium this evening. A chorus of 1,000 girls, selected from seventy-five schools of all denominations and located on the South Side, has been in rehearsal for the event for some time. Among the other attractions are: James Harmer, trumpet; Charles Arthur Lewis, the 5-year-old soloist; Mrs. Ella Lewis Krum, soprano; Miss Grace Clark, violinist; and Miss Jessie Millar, the child cornetist. Walter E. Hall, organist of Epiphany Church, will accompany the chorus on the organ. H. W. Fairbanks is director of the chorus. Field-day is June 28.

Has Recalled the Certificate.

The Chicago Astronomical Society was organized in December, 1862, and incorporated by special act of the Illinois Legislature Feb. 19, 1867. Last February the Secretary of State inadvertently issued to another company a certificate of incorporation as the Chicago Astronomical Society, and that company has since advertised itself as such, apparently in ignorance of the fact of such duplication. The attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the existence of the act referred to and he has this week recalled the certificate granted last February. The original society is making arrangements for increasing its membership, but not in the way of duplication; and its President authorizes the statement that no lectures are being delivered this week under its auspices.

Was a Pleasing Entertainment.

The members and friends of the Ashland club did not let the forbidding weather prevent them from filling the assembly hall of the club last night. The occasion was a concert by the Northwestern University Glee club and recitations by Miss Clara Bryant. The program consisted of five numbers, three of them by the glee club, which includes twelve members, under the management of J. H. Cole. After an intermission the dancing program was carried out. Supper was also served.

THERE WAS NO SALE.

WITNESSES SAY ADAMS' PROPOSITION WAS REPUDIATED.

H. F. Pennington Substantiates Mr. Wheeler's Testimony and W. H. Pettibone Does the Same—Wheeler Testifies That He Borrowed Part of the $10,000 and Put Up the Rest Himself—Adams Introduces Telegrams Showing His Authority to Conduct the Sale.

Justice Gleanon put in seven hours yesterday listening to evidence in the case against Isaac E. Adams, who is charged with embezzling $10,000 from James H. Wheeler and a syndicate which, it is claimed, wanted to purchase the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern railroad. It was 11 p. m. when an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

H. F. Pennington, the legal representative of the syndicate, who testified that he was to be general counsel of the road, was the first witness. He told substantially the same story as that related by Mr. Wheeler when on the witness-stand the day before. The important portion of his testimony was to the purpose of corroborating and reinforcing Mr. Wheeler's statements with reference to the attitude of the owners of the road toward Adams. Mr. Pennington swore that Hugh Porter called Adams "an incorrigible liar" for representing that he had authority to sell the road. Also that Debevois denied ever having had a conversation with Adams as to the Wheeler negotiations prior to Gregory's visit to New York. The conversation upon which Adams based his authority to act, it was asserted, had relation solely to negotiations of prior date and utterly irrelevant to the negotiations in point. Mr. Pennington further declared that he had seen a letter from Adams to Porter dated Oct. 20 asking Porter whether the road would consider a proposition to sell out for $750,000 and $10,000 down. A letter of Nov. 2 from Porter to Adams declined to sell on these terms. The $10,000 was paid to Adams Oct. 16. The witness was positive that the officers of the road utterly repudiated Adams' claims to authority to sell the property.

W. H. Pettibone followed and told the story over again. He gave his occupation as a railroad man and said he is going to be general manager of the road when they get it. He told of a visit to Adams' office during which he had told Adams that if he did not settle with Wheeler he would get into trouble.

The evening session was inaugurated by the continuation and conclusion of Wheeler's testimony. Attorney Darrow put him through a severe cross-examination as to the source from which the $10,000 came. The witness admitted that Goodrich and Gregory had tried to raise it on their notes and he himself had tried to sell the notes, but could not. He borrowed part of the money and put up the rest himself.

"Then you are the only man with money in the scheme?"

"Yes."

"What were you to get for all your trouble?"

"A consideration."

"How much?"

"About $40,000."

The witness and the rest of the syndicate made a trip to Pontiac to look at the road. Attorney Darrow was curious regarding that trip and asked:

"Did you have the $740,000 in your pocket to complete the purchase?"

"No."

Turning to Mr. Pennington the attorney said:

"Did you?"

"No sir."

"Did you?" this to Mr. Pettibone.

"No sir."

The entire evening was one long continual wrangle. Trouble broke out with a vengeance when Mr. Adams was placed on the witness stand and his attorneys tried to introduce telegrams which he said he received from Hugh Porter, the Treasurer of the road, the messages showing he had authority to conduct negotiations. Attorney Hamline, for the prosecution, said they might be manufactured in Adams' office, and wanted the original messages introduced. Finally Justice Glennon admitted the telegrams, Mr. Adams swearing he received them in the ordinary course of business. While they were being read, Attorney Hamline put on his rubbers and strode from the court room. Attorney Obermeyer, minus his rubbers, followed, and they had a five-minutes' conversation in the corridor. Then Mr. Obermeyer appeared and pleaded for adjournment, as Mr. Hamline was sick. While the regulation trouble was going on over the adjournment Mr. Hamline reappeared and apologized to the court for leaving so abruptly, saying that he misunderstood one of his Honor's rulings.

The National Trade Press Association.

An organization of the representatives of the leading trade and class publications of the United States, represented in Chicago, held its first regular meeting yesterday. As outlined in the constitution this association is designed to admit as active members the advertising solicitors and reporters of the standard trade and class papers with the view of weeding out the objectionable element engaged in soliciting advertising and to promote the mutual interests of the members of the association. Regular meetings will be held the first Tuesday of each month. At the meeting yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. A. Carroll, *Scientific American*. Vice-Presidents, G. C. McDuff, Johnson's Directory; J. F. P. Connor, *Electricity*; D. H. Ogden, *Western Electrician*; C. P. Day, *Manufacturers' Record*. Treasurer, M. J. Bulkley, *Electrical Review*. Secretary, W. Forman Collins, *Electrical Engineer*. Directors, J. P. Tuttle, *Western Brewer*; J. W. Dickerson, *Street Railway Journal*; John C. Burnell, *Brewers' Journal*.

Repairs Have Proved Ineffective.

Architect Edbrooke of the Treasury Department and the Supervising Architect, Mr. Bell, are making an inspection of the Federal building, which, they say, is settling more rapidly than ever. Many new bulges and fissures in the walls have appeared, but the greater settlement of the building seems to be at the northeast corner, where an examination shows the walls to have settled ten and one-half inches. The total settlement is believed to be sixteen to eighteen inches. The northwest corner has settled six inches and the Jackson street side five inches. All the repairing done last year at the expense of $30,000 will have to be done over again, owing to the many new breaks in the walls.

Alleged Fraudulent Dealing.

The Danks Publishing company, known of late as the Industrial Publishing company, will probably figure before the grand jury today. Yesterday a committee from the Trades and Labor Assembly had a consultation with Assistant State's Attorney Baker preparatory to giving evidence in an attempt to indict the company for obtaining money under false pretenses. The trouble grew out of the publication of a labor directory. The committee which will present the facts to the grand jury comprises W. C. Pomeroy, James O'Connell, James Morahan, Miss Kenney, and James Linehan.

Where Is Edith Reed?

Edith Reed, a pretty 16-year-old girl and an advanced pupil at the Englewood High School, is missing from home, No. 765 Sixty-third street, and though every effort has been made to find her she cannot be located. Tuesday she went to school as usual and returned at the usual hour. Soon after she went out and has not been seen since. When she left home she wore a black dress and jacket and a light hat. Her friends scout the theory that she has eloped, and are rather inclined to think that the childish supposition that her parents were severe has caused her to take temporary refuge with some friend. The police, however, are looking into the matter.

Stole from the Mails.

Edward J. Dunn was found guilty of stealing from the mails and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Judge Bunn in the United States District Court yesterday. Daniel Elliston, the veteran watchman, who was caught stealing valuable packages from the mails while on duty at the Postoffice, pleaded guilty yesterday. Sentence was reserved by Judge Bunn. Elliston was on Gen. Grant's military staff before the siege of Vicksburg, where he was severely wounded.

The Closing Reception.

The Madison street department of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening gave the closing reception of the season to its members and friends. About 200 were present, among them many of the young women of Bible class "B" of the Third Presbyterian Church. The guests were entertained with the following program: Vocal solo, B. A. Robinson; a story, I. K. Pond; banjo solo, "Très Jolie," Paul Denzel, Prof. J. S. Fuller accompanist; vocal solo, Mrs. Harris; selection, Mr. Pond; duet, Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Harris. The selections by Mr. Pond were especially appreciated by the audience.

Elected a New Board of Officers.

The Park club of South Park held its annual election of officers last night. The following tickets were in the field: "Members," "Regular," and "Dramatic Corps." The "Members" ticket was elected as follows: President, Otis Jones; First Vice-President, Edwin D. Weary; Second Vice-President, Cornelius Curtis; Secretary, Warren S. Morgan; Treasurer, Frederick M. Reynolds; Directors for two years, Edward R. Woodle, B. B. Brown, F. B. Stone, W. G. Baker, John H. Wood; Directors for one year, Dr. G. A. McDonnell, Charles L. Norton, and William Zimmerman.

For the Andersen Monument.

The Hans Christian Andersen Monument Association has already raised $2,000, and the monument will probably be unveiled some time during the World's Fair opening. It was first intended to have a small statue, but the Danes from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Winnipeg to New Orleans all joined hands and the Andersen monument now promises to be exceptionally notable.

Burglars Pay a Fourth Visit.

Burglars last night broke into the toolroom of the City Water Department, which is located right under the Central Police Station in the City-Hall, and carried away $200 worth of plumbing tools and stock. This is the fourth burglary committed there within half a year. Considerable plunder has been carried away each time. None of it has been recovered.

Items.

The inquest on the body of the man found murdered in the St. Paul box car came to an end yesterday with absolutely no positive evidence to implicate the murderer, but the police are still working on the case.

For the last four days no suburban trains—except the Dunning line—on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad have entered the Union depot. The Indiana street bridge is being repaired and Michigan street is now the road's objective point.

At the morgue yesterday an inquest was held upon the body of the man who Wednesday was run over and killed by a Chicago and Northwestern train at Western avenue. The body was identified as that of William Harley, late of Helena, Mont. His parents, who live at Salt Lake City, have been notified.

"Not guilty" was the plea entered by Thomas Walsh when arraigned before Judge Collins yesterday. Walsh murdered and brutally mutilated his aunt, Bridget Walsh. He was not represented by an attorney and smilingly made his own plea. He does not seem to realize the gravity of his crime and maintains a decidedly careless air. His trial will not take place until the next term of court.

Collector John M. Clark has joined the early closing movement, and is soliciting the ideas of importers on the proposition to close the Custom-House at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoons instead of 3 o'clock as at present. The consent of the importers will have to be obtained, as the government must do business until 4 o'clock if they so say so. It is believed the importers are favorable to the proposition. About 125 employés in the Custom-House and Appraiser's warehouse will be favorably affected by the change if adopted.

TO MAKE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Students of Northwestern University to Help to Decide the Political Problem.

National politics are to be taken in hand by university students tonight at Evanston. The suspense in which the Nation is held prior to the National Republican convention is soon to be relieved. At least the Evanston college students seem to have volunteered to do all they can to relieve it. For tonight at the First Methodist Church in that city six students, seconded by six others, will place before an august body of students six candidates for President of the United States, out of which number the assembled convention of Republicans, supposedly composed of delegates from all the States, will choose one to represent the party in the coming campaign. A nomination for Vice-President will be arranged for also.

The convention is exciting the greatest interest in Evanston and enthusiasm runs high among the students. Every effort has been made to make the details conform as nearly as possible to those to be followed at Minneapolis. A Chairman and clerk will see that all arrangements are properly carried out. After the nominating speeches have been made the roll of States will be called, and the Chairmen of the various delegations will respond as to the number of votes given by his delegation for any candidate. This part of the program promises to be especially exciting, and unless indications change soon no part of the program will be uninteresting, allowing is a short sketch of the principal speakers of the convention, all of whom are members of the Hinman Literary Society of the College of Liberal Arts, under whose auspices the convention is held:

W. T. Scott, who will be the Chairman of the convention, is one of the finest scholars and one of the best debaters in the college. He is taking the theological course in Garrett Biblical Institute at the same time with his college course, and will take degrees from both institutions in 1893. He has a level head and is a fine parliamentarian and will keep all the superfluous enthusiasm of the evening in its proper channels.

H. P. Wilson will make the first nominating speech of the evening. The speechmakers have kept the names of their nominees to themselves, thinking that anticipation does much to heighten the interest in such speeches. Mr. Wilson, however, will represent Indiana, which, it is thought, is enough to tell who his nominee is. Mr. Wilson will be seconded by George P. Hills.

A Baseball Enthusiast.

The second speaker will be C. A. Kelly, who represents Michigan in the convention. His nomination of a son of the Wolverine State will be ratified by T. K. Gale. Kelly and Gale are both baseball enthusiasts, and their coaching abilities are everywhere acknowledged.

Elmer J. Goshen, seconded by George Cotter, will nominate one of Ohio's favored sons. Goshen is a good writer and is thoroughly enthusiastic over his chosen nominee. Both Goshen and Cotter belong to the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and since Mason's victory a few days ago that means they are orators.

C. H. Perrine will present a candidate from Maine, and Perrine believes he is backing a man he may be proud of. His nomination will be seconded by J. A. Loining, one of the life-saving boys and a favorite elocutionist of the college.

The students look forward with a great deal of interest to the effort of the fifth speaker, C. D. Wilson. "Big Wilson" is the way he is designated in Evanston. He plays left guard on the 'varsity eleven, and speaks with as much life and vigor as he plays football. He will be seconded in his nomination of an Illinois man by M. G. Wenz, one of the popular seniors, who comes from Springfield, Ill.

The Empire State, with its heavy delegation, will be represented by C. D. Lockood, whose nomination of a New York man will be seconded by R. N. Holt, another of the life-saving crew. There is no doubt, the students say, about the ability of either of the last-named orators.

The clerk of the convention will be William E. Ewing. Music will be furnished by the University Glee club. After the nominations for President have been made and the roll of States called two speeches making nominations for Vice-President will be delivered by H. L. Harvey and Thomas E. Ream. The nomination for Vice-President will not, it is expected, be as exciting as the one for President, but Harvey and Ream are spread-eagle orators of the first water, and they declare they will make things interesting.

Two prizes of $25 and $15 respectively have been offered by the Evanston Republican Club for the best two speeches given in nomination for President. The speeches will be judged on thought, composition, and delivery. The judges selected by the contestants are: Dr. W. S. Studley, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Evanston; the Rev. H. A. Delano, pastor of the First Baptist Church; and Dr. Charles Horswell, Professor of Greek and Hebrew in Garrett Biblical Institute.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

IN THE BACH MUSIC.

THE ST. MATTHEW PASSION GIVEN BY THE APOLLO CLUB.

Gay Colors Give Way to Black and White on the Auditorium Stage—The Club Supplemented by a Large Chorus of Boys—The Audience a Bigger One than at the Other Concerts—A Performance in Many Respects Deserving of Praise—History of the Cantata.

Sober black and white, instead of traditional sackcloth and ashes, were the outward signs of woe and desolation assumed by the chorus at the Auditorium last night, that the audience might the more readily enter into sympathy with its theme—Bach's great cantata. Not a bit of color was visible on the stage, and the somberness of the effect was relieved only by the hundreds of bright young faces massed between the wings.

The Apollo club was supplemented by a large chorus of boys, and the soloists outnumbered those that have been heard at either of the preceding concerts.

The weather man, who has seemed to cherish a spite against the club from the beginning of the anniversary festival, didn't relent even for the last night. At 8 o'clock the rain was pouring down, and the men who have charge of the carriage arrangements were shouting themselves into a hoarse frenzy trying to keep order where none was. Notwithstanding the storm, however, the audience was larger than on either of the other nights, and the last concert ended as happily and even more successfully in all respects than the first one began.

Among those who sat in the boxes were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Sussman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Patriest Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lander, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Helsen, Mr. and Mrs. Dunham.

Mrs. W. B. Howard, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. Milward Adams, Mrs. Meyers, Mrs. O. G. Smith, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mrs. Gardner Wilmerding, Mrs. Alder.

Misses King, Kirkland, Kerfoot, Parcelles, Dunham, Hawes, Baker, Jacobs, Jewett, Mark, Austin, Baldwin, Cummings, Wash Dexter, Grace Weaver, May Worthington, Kreigh, Sears, White.

Dr. William R. Harper, Roswell Miller, W. D. Kerfoot, H. Mason, Dr. R. W. Bishop, Maxenberg, George Bunk, B. F. Jacobs, the Rev. Mr. Mark, Dr. E. A. Smith, G. W. Rhodes, Dr. C. M. Burrows, Arthur Bissell, H. H. Kohlsaat, C. D. Hamill, N. K. Fairbank, Walter P. Suesman, E. Lewis Hutchenson, Prof. Marchant, C. L. Withrow, Col. Goward.

A Praise-Meriting Performance.

The performance was in many respects deserving of praise. Faults and shortcomings were not wanting, but they were expected, and when the difficulty of the work and the short time in which it has been prepared are considered it must be said that they were surprisingly and gratifyingly few. The chorus has not yet grasped the full meaning of the music, but further study and repetition will bring this, and now that a beginning has been made the time of waiting will not be long. The short choruses, which are the most characteristic numbers in the work, were sung with no inconsiderable smoothness last evening, but their spirit and dramatic strength were but feebly suggested. "Ye Lightnings!" was the one exception. Of this the singers seemed not afraid, and the result was an effective close to the first part of the cantata. The final chorus, "Around the Tomb," was given with confidence and finish and with good expression. The chorals were the best efforts of the singers. In these were revealed a fine body of tone, firmness in attack, and excellent understanding of the work in hand.

The solo music of the Evangelist was sung by Edward Lloyd with a beauty of voice, breadth and dignity of style, and high artistic finish such as springs from perfect familiarity with the music and the text. Mr. Lloyd has long been the foremost interpreter of this part, and no better proof of his worth could have been given than his quiet yet exquisitely varied and essentially dramatic rendering of the trying recitatives which constitute almost the entire part.

The music of Jesus was intrusted to William Ludwig. The baritone is not heard at his best in this part, his peculiar, slightly explosive style of singing not being suited to the sad, somber music Bach has written for the Christ's words. His best effects were obtained in the recitatives, "Wherefore trouble ye this woman?" "He who his hand," and "Eli, Eli."

Mme. Amalie Joachim made her first appearance in Chicago last night, the solo music for aito being the part allotted to her in the performance. Although in phrasing and shading she reveals the great artist, who for two decades has held high position among German's oratorio singers, the voice has been so lessened and weakened by use and time that but two or three tones remain to tell of the beauty and richness that once made it enjoyable. Mme. Joachim's singing last night gave no pleasure, and it was cause for naught save sincere regret that her visit to America had been delayed until a time when she could not sustain the reputation which had preceded her.

Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop sang the soprano solos with excellent effect, the recitations being delivered with good understanding and vocal finish, and the trying air, "Only Bleed," being sung with taste and artistiness in shading and phrasing.

Mr. Lamson and Mr. Maish sang the minor parts written for bass.

The orchestra played the exacting score with praiseworthy smoothness and Mr. Eddy gave valuable assistance at the organ. Max Bendix merits praise for his finished playing of the two obligatos for violin.

HISTORY OF BACH'S PASSION MUSIC.

How the St. Matthew Composition Was First Given to the World.

Of the history of the St. Matthew "Passion Music" but little is known. In 1723 Bach was called to the St. Thomas Church in Leipzig to succeed Kuhnau as cantor, and it was for services in this church that four of his five "Passions" were composed. When Bach died the "Passions" as well as the master's other works were divided between his sons Emanuel and Friedemann. The latter was a wild, dissolute fellow and the manuscripts of the two "Passions" he received were soon sold or lost and have never been found. Emanuel cherished his precious heritage, however, and the St. John and St. Matthew settings are both in existence, as is also the St. Luke, whose composition dates probably from the earlier period of Bach's residence in Weimar. The autograph score of the St. Matthew "Passion" contains no date, but the printed text is accompanied by a note to the effect that it "was written for music for the Church of St. Thomas," and the date of first performance has been fixed beyond all reasonable doubt as Good Friday afternoon, April 15, 1729. Time alone brought due recognition of the St. Matthew Passion, and, though it may have never become widely known, it took a firm root in the soil of Leipzig, and was performed by the cantors of St. Thomas till the end of the eighteenth century.

Among the works which Zelter possessed was a copy of the St. Matthew Passion of Bach, and it was in this musician's—his teacher's—home that Mendelssohn, a youth of a dozen years, first heard portions of the great composition. Charmed with its beauties the lad longed to possess a copy of the entire work, and Christmas, 1823, this longing was gratified by the present from his grandmother of a written copy, which Eduard Rietz, a young violinist and friend of Mendelssohn, had transcribed from Zelter's score. From this time Mendelssohn studied and found delight in the St. Matthew Passion-music and the first steps toward the reintroduction of the masterpiece to the musical world were taken, when, in 1827, the young enthusiast assembled "a small and trusty choir, which met usually Saturdays," for the practice of rarely-heard compositions, among which was, of course, the admired Passion. Time passed, the singers were enthusiastic, and the energetic Devrient finally succeeded in persuading Mendelssohn to direct a public performance of Bach's work, overcame the objections of the discouraging Zelter, and the result was that March 11, 1829 (Good Friday), just 100 years after the composer had first given his colossal creation to the world, the gentle-spirited Mendelssohn, a youth of 20, conducted in the Berlin Academy a performance of the great work. The impression produced by this performance was in every respect a remarkable one. Choral societies throughout Germany began the study of the Passions—the St. John setting being especially favored—interest in the works of Bach and the other classic writers was awakened, and the benefits music derived from the concert which Mendelssohn and Devrient had so hesitatingly undertaken were inestimable. The St. Matthew Passion soon came to be more admired than the easier one according to St. John, and this admiration has increased and deepened, until today there is scarcely a city of any size in Germany which does not have a performance of it every Good Friday. England has also become familiarized with the great work, and in the Eastern cities of this country performances have been regularly given for several years. Boston was, it is believed, the first city in America to hear it, and New York listened to the first production within its walls in 1880. In the West one performance has been given—in Cincinnati two years ago.

WAR WITH THE SCALPERS CONTINUES.

They Operate as Usual, but Not with Their Old Time Avidity.

The merry war between the big packing firms and the scalpers doing business at the Stock-Yards continues. Yesterday the scalpers operated as usual, but not with their old time avidity, and when they got through they had some hogs left. The packers went ahead as usual and took the places of the scalpers, doing exactly what they had combined to prevent. The report shows 22,305 hogs bought by the packers, 1,000 by the city butchers, 10,000 estimated shipments, and 4,000 left over. It was expected that the committee appointed at Wednesday's meeting would be ready to tell what the result of their consultation with the packers was, but they were not through with their deliberations. The exchange met, however, and amended two rules, making five holidays in the year and fixing a penalty of a $100 fine for any person buying or selling stock on any of the days. The second amendment was reducing the initiation fee for the next five days to $100, after which it is to go back to the old figure, $500, without further action.

Y. P. S. C. E. of Northwestern Wisconsin.

MENOMINEE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—The semi-annual convention of Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor for the District of Northwestern Wisconsin opened its session this afternoon. Reports from local societies were read and show active interest in the work. Several papers are on the program for tomorrow. R. V. McKillop of Eau Claire will deliver the closing address at the evening session.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19—9 p. m.—Forecast for Friday:

The storm, central in Wisconsin, has moved east to Lower Michigan, causing rain in the Ohio, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the lake regions, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States. A clearing condition has remained nearly stationary at the mouth of the St. Lawrence and a second clearing condition has moved from the North Pacific to Montana. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Northwest, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

For Indiana and Illinois, generally fair, preceded by showers in extreme north portions, northwest gales, slightly cooler by Friday night.

For Upper Michigan and Lower Michigan, showers, east gales, shifting in west portions to northwest.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations and on the Atlantic coast from Wilmington section to Eastport.

Rivers—The Cumberland and Tennessee will rise; the rise in the Ohio, the Middle and Lower Missou

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1892.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 88¾, which is equal to 68.17 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE boom in local stocks continues in full force, and prices of the street railways and of other stocks broke all previous records at the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday. The New York stock market was rather heavy. Sterling rates were unchanged, but the market was weak. New York exchange sold at 50 cents premium.—The leading markets at Chicago were quite active and considerably stronger yesterday. The weather furnished the bull impetus. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed 2⅝ cents higher, corn 1¼ cents higher, oats ¾ cent higher, cash rye and barley firm, flax 1 cent higher, July pork 10 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs 7½ cents higher.

IT seems to be settled that Judge Blodgett will resign to become one of the counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration. The country is fortunate to be able to get so good a man, but its gain means a serious loss to Chicago and the remainder of the Northern District of Illinois, which has enjoyed for so many years the benefit of his judicial wisdom. Poorly paid, and not receiving the promotion to which he was fairly entitled, he has "kept on the noiseless tenor of his way," discharging his onerous and responsible duties with an unfaltering energy that younger men have eyed with envy. No man is irreplaceable, but it will take the President a little longer than usual to find a man for the vacant judgeship who will in the course of time become as sound and satisfactory an interpreter of the law as Judge Blodgett.

THE purchases of silver last Monday by the United States Treasury amounted to 216,000 ounces, all at a shade less than 88½ cents per ounce. The total offerings were 730,000 ounces, or more than three times as much as was wanted. Yet some people are foolish enough to say that silver is worth $1.29¼, and that the miners are being robbed so long as they are forced to sell it for less! Who is forcing them? They are glad to take the prices offered, and it is fair to presume they would willingly accept even lower figures rather than not sell at all, as undoubtedly they would have to do if the government should cease to provide an artificial market for 4,500,000 ounces of the property every month. Why should the Treasury be called on to pay the sellers 46 per cent more than they are willing to sell it for?

AS ex-Mayor of the city has written letters to the Democratic members of the School Board, whom he appointed, urging them to vote for one Spears as Assistant Superintendent. The ex-Mayor cannot possibly know anything about Spears' fitness for the position he seeks, because the ex-Mayor is not capable of forming a correct opinion as to that. All he knows, all he cares about, is that Spears is a Democrat. It is hoped that the Democratic members to whom the ex-Mayor has written will disregard the political advice given them gratuitously and vote for a man capable of filling the Assistant Superintendency because of his experience, scholarship, ability, and success in the work of the schools, as attested by a quarter of a century's effort. The Democratic members ought to understand that they will soon be in a minority. It is not a good time for Democrats to force appointments on political lines.

THE spirit in which the 200 assistant Democrats who gathered in Apollo Hall Wednesday evening really for the purpose of booming Judge Altgeld, but ostensibly to adopt a school committee report, intend to conduct their political campaign may be judged from the fact that they would not listen to a delegate of Republican leanings when in support of his argument he tried to read an extract from one of the daily newspapers in the English language. The assistant Democrats shouted "Deutsch, Deutsch." They did not want the extract read in the language of the country. Or was it that they did not care to be reminded by the reading of the extract that the following eminent Democrats assisted in framing not only the compulsory law of Illinois but that which was adopted in Wisconsin and which has been repealed: A. W. Green, Democratic Elector-at-large to the Chicago convention; Adolph Kraus, part proprietor of the senior Democratic organ; Richard Prendergast, Democratic ex-County Judge; Allan C. Story, Democratic ex-President of the Chicago Board of Education. If Mr. Tatge, Mr. Denier, Mr. Classen, or Mr. Bjoerne Edwards, or any of the other assistant Democrats will inform the public whether the objection was to the facts or to the language they will render the public a service. But it may be that the objection was both to the language and the facts. Will the Altgeldites explain?

THE number of men on the city pay-rolls is altogether too large, and has been for many years. It is an exceedingly difficult task, however, to trim off the supernumeraries. The Mayor has not the time to devote to it and heads of departments will not do it except in rare instances. One way to do is to select an outsider and intrust the job to him, giving him plenary powers. That is what Mayor Washburne has done, and the good results are already beginning to appear. The City Sealer, who has this matter in charge, has begun on the extra men and is cutting them off without regard to the protests of the Aldermen and politicians who got them their places. In the course of time, as he examines further, he will find that many of the regular employés can be dropped and their places left vacant without lessening the efficiency of the departments in the least. A saving of a great many thousand dollars yearly can be made by cutting down the force and making those who are retained do a fair day's work. It is essential, however, that the Mayor should see that those men who are dropped because they are not needed are not replaced by others. The demands of Aldermen for patronage are incessant, and if they are not granted they threaten to retaliate. The Mayor can afford to treat them with indifference. He cannot strengthen himself more with the people than by showing that he is determined to run the City Government efficiently and at the same time economically even if he does tread on the toes of Aldermen and machine politicians in doing so.

THE Senate Committee on Commerce has recommended a net reduction of a little over two millions in the River and Harbor bill. It should do better than that. There are several reasons why it should make radical cuts. This is an excellent opportunity for the Senate to gain credit with the people. It has been looked on hitherto as the extravagant branch of Congress, the one which always added something to the appropriations bills the House had prepared. Now that the Democratic House has shown its wasteful disposition the Senate should step forward as the guardian of the public purse. The millionaires of the Upper House should sit down on the billionaires of the lower.

In the next place it is not clear that the revenues will stand the strain to which it is proposed to put them by making these heavy permanent appropriations contemplated by the present River and Harbor bill. Senator Allison denied in debate the other day the absurd assertions of some Democrats that the Treasury was bankrupt and asserted that there would be a surplus of $25,000,000 on the 1st of July, at the beginning of the next fiscal year. That will doubtless prove to be the case, but how will it be a year from next July if the funds are squandered on extravagant River and Harbor bills? The revenues to be collected during the next fiscal year will be influenced by the condition of the country. If it is prosperous there will be no difficulty, but if there are bad crops here and good crops abroad the custom-house receipts will be affected. If the rains continue much longer how will the power of the Illinois and Iowa farmers to buy goods compare with what it was last year?

Prudent financiers will take heed of these contingencies and will not saddle the Treasury with too many unnecessary burdens. Pensions will continue to grow for a time apparently. The necessary expenses of the government will increase year by year. The improvement of harbors which have no commerce and of creeks which float no ships should not be undertaken without great deliberation.

LORD SALISBURY INDORSES MR. BLAINE'S RECIPROCITY.

Senator Mills and those other free-trade Democrats whose idea of reciprocity is to throw open the markets of the United States to the manufactured products of Great Britain, and who believe that the revenue system of that country ought to be adopted here, should read and meditate on the remarks of Lord Salisbury to a meeting of English workmen which were printed yesterday. They show that that distinguished leader of the Conservative party appreciates the advantages of the position occupied by the United States far more clearly than the so-called statesmen who rule the Democracy, and that he can see what they cannot—the merits of Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy. He perceives the dangers to which England is exposed by the prevailing system of "war tariffs," and he is courageous enough to express his sentiments clearly, though he is well aware that they will bring down on him the wrath of the free-traders. It would be well if all American party chiefs would state their beliefs as frankly.

Lord Salisbury says:

> Despite the prophecies of the free-trade advocates foreign nations are adopting protection. They are excluding us from their markets and are trying to kill our trade. And this state of things appears to grow worse. We live in an age of war tariffs. Another important point is that while nations are negotiating to obtain each other's commercial favor none is anxious about the favor of Great Britain, because Great Britain has stripped herself of the armor and weapons with which the battle is to be fought.
>
> The attitude we have taken in regarding it as disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrines of free trade to levy duties on anybody for the sake of anything we get thereby may be noble but it is not businesslike. On these terms you will not get anything. If you intend to hold your own in this conflict of tariffs you must be prepared to refuse nations who injure you access to your markets.
>
> The Democratic free-traders are anxious that this country should strip itself of the armor and weapons with which the battles of commerce are to be fought. They propose that it should let in free the manufactures of France and Germany, for instance, without exacting concessions from those countries for American products, and leave the entire matter to the selfishness of those foreign nations, as England has done. The Blaine-Harrison reciprocity policy is the antipodes of this. It says to Germany: "We will deal liberally with your beet sugar if you will deal fairly with our pork and grain." Germany accedes to the proposition because it has to. A Republican administration says to Latin-American countries: "We will let in your sugar and coffee free if you will let in some of our products free, lower the duty on others, and give us special advantages which other nations shall not share." Those Latin-American States have done so, and the English consular reports show how English trade has been crippled thereby.
>
> The policy of the United States in protecting its own manufactures is intensely distasteful to England, which has found so profitable a market in this country, and the Englishmen would like to hit back if they could. But what can they do about it? Lord Salisbury looks on the position of the United States as invulnerable. He says:
>
> We complain most of the United States, and it so happens that the United States maintains and furnishes us with articles which are essential to our manufacturers. We cannot exclude either without serious injury to ourselves. I am not prepared in order to punish other countries to inflict dangerous wounds on ourselves. We must confine ourselves to those matters wherein we will not suffer much whether importation continues or diminishes.

England must have the provisions and breadstuffs of the United States to feed her people and enable them to devote themselves to manufacturing. She must have cotton, or her mills would close. During the last fiscal year she took four hundred and forty million dollars' worth of American products. Cotton, meats, and cereals amounted to over three hundred and fifteen millions. No other country could furnish what England needed, and it was necessary to purchase from the United States. England cannot retaliate. She has stripped herself of her armor and weapons. She is trying to carry on a commercial war on Quakerish principles, and finds that other nations will not follow her example. She has nothing left to trade with and is just where Messrs. Mills and Cleveland wish the United States to be. If England could say to the United States: "If you will lower the duties on our iron and steel products and textiles we will let in your provisions and breadstuffs free, removing the onerous duties we now impose on them which keep them out," the farmers of this country would demand a reduction of duties on foreign manufactured goods. But it is not in the power of England to make such an offer. She can make faces, and mumble threats, like Giants Pope and Pagan, but is impotent to do any harm. The United States has a cinch on her and will continue to have it unless the free-trade Democrats get control of the government and pass a law to emancipate England by doing away with the protection of American industries.

Since Lord Salisbury sees that his countrymen can do nothing to injure the United States, he proposes that they vent their wrath on some smaller fellow, who cannot defend himself as well. Unable to lick a man, he wants them to kick a small boy. He says:

> While we cannot raise the price of food and raw material, there is an enormous mass of imports, such as wine, spirits, silks, gloves, and laces, from countries besides the United States which are merely luxuries, and of which a diminished consumption could be risked in order to secure access to the markets of our neighbors. I shall expect to be excommunicated for propounding such a doctrine, but I am bound to say that I think the free-traders have gone too far.
>
> They must put duties on the silks, laces, gloves, and wines of France and Germany and other high tariff countries of Europe, and thus place themselves in a position where they will be able to reciprocate with those countries by making mutual concessions. Probably this is the best that can be done, for England cannot afford to levy duties on food or raw materials.

Lord Salisbury's address is one of the highest compliments Mr. Blaine ever received. The great English party leader, Mr. Blaine's antagonist in the Bering Sea controversy, has taken the commercial policy which the latter devised and pressed on the American Congress, and has commended it to the attention of Englishmen. That policy of reciprocity or retaliation which the Committee on Ways and Means sniffed at, and which the Democrats affect to despise, meets with the approval of this far-sighted Prime Minister. Will the Democrats please take notice?

LYNCH LAW IN THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* of a recent date, referring to the lynching of negroes, said:

> Some of the Republican papers are trying to work up the lynching of a few negroes in the South into a political sensation. These lynchings have prevailed for years, and are likely to continue as long as the crime for which they are so summarily dealt with is committed, but it is to be noted that they attract little attention from the Republican exchanges except in a Presidential year when they are extensively aired in the hope that they will win a few votes here and there.

It is not probable, however, that this old "racket" is worth anything today. The Northern voters recognize the fact that they are brought out only in election times, and naturally suspect the motive and also see that Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana give as many illustrations of lynch law as any part of the South.

In the South, with rare exceptions, the negroes are lynched only for a single crime; and public opinion supports the lynching on the ground that only by summary punishment can that crime be prevented. If the negro who commits it knows that he will go to jail to spend a long time there in comparative ease and without work awaiting trial he will take the chances; but knowledge that he will meet with certain and sudden death deters him and renders women in the most secluded portions of the country comparatively safe. There are so few safeguards, so little public protection there that public sentiment supports lynch law as the best protector that can be given. There is an easy way of preventing the lynching of negroes in the South without any Federal meddling, and that is by stopping crime among them.

As no amount of argument probably would convince the prejudiced *Times-Democrat* of the propriety of a just consideration of this important question THE TRIBUNE will submit a few figures which suggest cold facts.

1. The *Times-Democrat* says: "Some of the Republican papers are trying to work up the lynching of a *few* negroes in the South," etc. During the last ten years there have been 856 negroes lynched in the South and but 378 whites. The following table shows the comparative numbers by years and the rapid increase in the killing of negroes:

Year.	Whites.	Negroes.
1882	15	52
1883	17	39
1884	10	53
1885	9	77
1886	3	73
1887	3	70
1888	2	72
1889	4	95
1890	3	90
1891	4	169
1892 (to date)	1	65

2. The *Times-Democrat* says: "Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana give as many illustrations of lynch law as any part of the South." During the last ten years there have been thirty-one lynchings in Indiana, mostly in that part of the State settled by the South, thirteen in Ohio, and eleven in Iowa. There are but one or two Southern States, and those on the northern line, which have not lynched more persons in two years than these three combined in ten, and there are some Southern States which in ten years have lynched six times more persons than these three in the same time. As compared with any three Southern States the proportion is still more suggestive.

3. The *Times-Democrat* says: "In the South with rare exceptions the negroes are lynched only for a single crime" (rape). Are the exceptions rare? Of 728 negroes lynched during the last eight years 269 were lynched for rape, or because they were charged with that offense, or in some cases were only suspected. In the same period 252 were lynched for murder, 44 for robbery, 37 for incendiarism, 33 for unknown reasons, 27 on account of race prejudice, 13 for quarrels with white men, 10 for making threats, 7 for rioting, 5 for miscegenation, and 4 for burglary. The Southern negro haters never have been at a loss to find reasons for lynching negroes. For instance, they have lynched in these eight years three for circulating scandals, three for defending themselves when attacked by whites, two for cutting levees, two for turning State's evidence against whites, two for gambling, one for drinking, one for trying to poison a well, one for colonizing negroes, one for swindling, one for poisoning horses, and one for voodooism. Instead of lynching negroes with rare exceptions "for one crime," that one crime only constitutes about one-third of the total number. These statistics are referred to the *Times-Democrat*, not as political matter, but as a significant illustration of the conditions of law, order, and social economy in that section.

THE RAINMAKERS.

It is not many months since people laughed at the pretensions of Dyrenforth, Melbourne, and others who tried to bring down rain from the skies. But where are they now? What do the cynics think of the outcome of the experiments made last year? Have we not rain enough to fill the measure of the most ardent desire for pluvial visitation? For some weeks past rain has fallen almost by the bucketful, and over broad areas that previously had been desiccated by long drought. The rivers have filled to overflowing, and thousands of acres of submerged land and hundreds of ruined homes testify to the abundance of the gift which nature has bestowed on those who sighed and worked for it. In our own city muddy streets, filthy water, and a corner in the corn market are equally evidences of the blessing.

These rains have followed the efforts of the rainmakers. Therefore, according to a popular kind of logic, they are legitimate consequences of the work done in bombarding the skies. Some folks may object to this summary conclusion, but if so it will be in contradiction to high authority in the line of reasoning followed. We are assured that the present low price of iron is directly due to the high protection accorded it several years ago, and still maintained, not to the cheapening of processes by which the article is produced. We are asked to believe that the country is in a state of business stagnation, wish low prices directly due to a refusal to use silver as money, when the fact is the country has more silver money now than at any previous time in its history. The world is informed that these and other real or fancied conditions have resulted from the passage of laws in the past, or the refusal to pass them, though it is difficult to see the least connection between the assumed cause and its claimed effect. In truth the association of rain in the present with the efforts of last year to produce it is far less oblique if not more obvious than that in dozens of directions in which popular superstitions are held to be justified by a sequence of fact to fancy. And one who insists that men and women who are alive today should be held responsible for the acts and beliefs of their ancestors of several centuries ago certainly has no right to cry "non sequitur" in regard to this weather theory.

There is another reason for thinking the "cloud-compellers" are justly chargeable with having caused this rain; we have too much of it. The remark was long since uttered that when man tries to amend the work of Providence he is apt to make a sorry mess of the job. Every one of those who complained to Jupiter got a rebuke, either verbal or practical. In the latter case they had more than they wanted, and the very abundance of the thing prayed for proved to be a curse. Is not that the case now? Have we not more rain than we know what to do with? Would not the United States, the country in which these magicians wove their spells around the clerk of the weather, be much better off with less than half the quantity? Hardly any one will dare to answer these questions in the negative. Then it must be fair to infer that the efforts were misguided ones, that but for them we should have been blessed this spring with genial rains only, and not flooded out, and that all our present meteorological trouble is a simple and natural result of trying to interefere with the aforesaid clerk of the weather in the discharge of his duties. He may be resenting the insult conveyed in the intimation that he did not understand his business, and needed bombardic if not bombastic help in the performance of his duties.

So the rainmakers should be sat down upon by the American people. Doubtless they meant well, but the road to the infernal regions is far from being the only one that is paved with good intentions. They may lead to more water than is pleasant as well as to too much fire for comfort. Anyway, we do not want any more rainmaking work just now. We have had quite enough for the present, and can afford to meet with a stern denial the request for government aid in bombarding the skies this summer, if we do not apply strong language to those who ask for the money, telling them they are nuisances who do far more harm in the world than good. Their reign is over. Would that as much could be said for the rain.

THE STRIKE OF THE NEW ENGLAND QUARRYMEN.

The strike and lockout of the granite quarrymen in Maine and Massachusetts has been followed by a stoppage of the work on the Newberry Library Building and has created a local interest in a conflict which Chicagoans otherwise would have viewed with unconcern.

The cause of the trouble was a disagreement between the quarryowners and those who worked for them as to the time when the scale of wages for the year should be fixed. It has been customary to settle it each May, just after the building season had begun. The employers asked that the scale just agreed on should run only till next January and be fixed thereafter in that month, before the commencement of active operations, so that they might know in advance just what their labor would cost them during the year and might be able to figure on contracts more closely and intelligently. From many points of view this is a reasonable request.

But the men are of the opinion that they would not fare as well if wages were fixed at a date some months prior to the time when their services were needed as they would if they were agreed on after employers had made contracts, bound themselves to supply stone, and were obliged to hire people to quarry it. It is quite probable that the men are not mistaken in this and that they do have a little the advantage of the employer by waiting till he has immediate need of them before deciding as to wages. The workmen have enjoyed this advantage of position for a long time and naturally they dislike to give it up.

The question which interests Chicagoans most is when the difficulty will end and the work on the library be resumed. That is not so easy to say. If the granite industry were booming and the prospects were that it would continue to be prosperous the employers would probably yield, as they generally do. But such is not the case. During the last ten years there was a greatly increased demand for granite, owing to extensive building operations all over the country. The amount of capital invested in the business was quadrupled, but the value of the product was only tripled. As usual, the increase in the amount of capital invested was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of profit. For nearly three years, however, the demand for granite has ceased to increase. The less profitable quarries are unable to make any money and have shut up. The quarries which have been doing a fairly good business for the last ten years see their profits diminish and are afraid lest they may disappear altogether. They prefer therefore to have wages fixed at a date which is to their advantage.

But on the other hand the quarryowners may fear lest they will hurt themselves permanently by holding out. At present a little over one-half the granite quarried in the country is produced in New England. But many other States have fine granite and are quarrying it to an increasing extent. If the competition of New England ceases that will stimulate them to produce more and to get possession of the market. Inability to get granite will also turn the attention of builders to other kinds of stone. These things may have weight with the employers and drive them to give in as a choice of evils.

The total number of men who struck or were locked out is about 16,000. Probably they are not specially well prepared to live without work, for they were just about to begin active operations for the season. Though they are organized and seemingly very much in earnest they will not enjoy being out of work after ten years of steady employment at fair wages and may decide that it is best to yield. But those quarryowners who are not well off will also get sick of doing nothing, fearful lest it end in their ruin, and may be ready to give in at an early day. When the situation is thus complicated it is folly to make prophecies.

IT is a cold day when Henry Watterson does not issue his three or four column double-leaded bulletin on the Presidential situation. The latest one is to be found in the New York *Herald* of Sunday. Two-thirds of the bulletin are devoted to a demonstration of the folly of the Cleveland boom, and the remaining third to a prophecy that the nominee of the Democrats will be a dark horse. He says:

> On whom can the Democratic hosts of the Nation assembled in convention at Chicago unite?

As well might one undertake to foretell the holder of the ticket calling for the capital prize of a lottery to be drawn in the moon or the winner of next year's Derby race. Indeed, to use an illustration taken from the race-course, the Democratic situation is a free-for-all, with one prime favorite and ten or a dozen outside, any one of whom may fall down or be ruled out or pass under the string amid the enthusiasm of the grand stand, for in politics and in racing all hearts beat to the music of speed and all heads bow to success.

Who will be the dark horse? In Mr. Watterson's estimation Cleveland, Hill, Pattison, Boies, Palmer, Russell, Fuller, Gorman, Brice, and all others thus far mentioned will "fall down or be ruled out." Is it Henry himself?

IT is reported that American evaporated apples have been excluded from the markets of Germany because found to be tinctured with zinc. The (London) *Pall Mall Gazette* also recently intimated that arsenic is used in such large quantities by American orchardists to protect their fruit from insects as to completely saturate it, and that the arsenic is found as a bloom or white powder on the skin of American apples. A few months ago several car-loads of grapes were condemned by the Board of Health of New York City as dangerous to health. The grapes were slightly discolored by the Bordeaux mixture that had been used by the growers to prevent blight and mildew. The consequence of this action was a serious fall in the prices of grapes, which affected the market during the remainder of the season. The two last named facts have induced an examination at the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, and the results may have some bearing on the allegation of damage to evaporated apples. Two samples of the condemned grapes were examined. In one of them not a trace of copper could be detected. In the other it was present in the proportion of one part in 50,000, or one pound in twenty-five tons, as an oxide. This quantity is so small that it would need to eat more than half a ton of those grapes, skins, stems, and all, to obtain the least injurious effect, and that notwithstanding the fact that the bunches examined were selected from those having the largest quantity of the copper mixture adhering to them. It is stated as a legitimate inference from these examinations that even under the most careless use of the copper solutions no injurious effects need be feared, and that when properly applied not a trace of copper will be left upon the fruit after harvesting. Similarly one peck of apples that had been sprayed three times with the Bordeaux mixture and paris green was taken for analysis. The specimens selected were those with the roughest surface, to which would adhere more of the copper solution than to the average apple. Yet the obtained result was that it would require 2,000 barrels of these apples to yield a single ounce of copper oxide. Not a trace of arsenic could be detected in the analysis, though paris green contains about one part of oxide of copper to two of arsenious oxide. And it is remarked that not one barrel of apples in thousands comes from trees that have been sprayed. Hence the absurdity of the scare is apparent.

A SUMMARY of the figures presented in five census bulletins shows that for the decade ending with the year 1880 the property of citizens of the United States was protected against loss by fire and accident on oceans, lakes, and rivers to the amount of over 120 billion dollars. On the supposition that a new policy of insurance was taken out each year this would give 12 billions as the average of outstanding risks at any one time, or about 18 per cent of the 65 billions which is estimated as the value of real and personal property at the close of the decade. It may be objected that this is a high figure, as many fire insurance policies are issued for terms of three or even five years, while some property is not insured at all. But against this view of the case may be placed the fact that a great deal of property is insured more than once in the course of the year, vessels being insured for a short term after the close of the regular season of lake navigation, and merchandise being covered by different policies when it changes location as well as ownership. The amount of protection named is stated to have cost insurers 1,156 millions, or a trifle less than 1 per cent. Of this the companies returned 56 per cent in payment of losses and retained 44 per cent to pay expenses and profits and compensation for taking the risk of a greater loss. The statistics of fire business alone for the ten years foot up nearly 99 billions of risks written and renewed, or an average of nearly 10 billions per year. The premiums received by the companies averaged almost precisely 1 per cent, and the amount of loss paid on each $100 received was $54.85.

GOV. PECK of Wisconsin stopped in Chicago a day or two ago long enough to predict that Illinois will elect Altgeld by 75,000 or 175,000—the exact figures have escaped our recollection.

THE New York *Advertiser* continues to persecute the good Col. Elliott F. Shepard. The *Mail and Express* prints daily, on different pages, a Bible text and a tip on the horse-races. The *Advertiser* now prints in parallel columns, side by side, the text and the tip. This is exceedingly cruel.

WE counsel the excited Normal-Parkers not to make a martyr of Teed by tarring and feathering him. Let them turn the Salvation Army loose on him.

A DISPATCH from Stratford-upon-Avon says the Shakspeare birthplace trustees have decided that the Ann Hathaway cottage shall not be brought to Chicago next year. In this emergency will not the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly lend a few Baconian relics?

STILL it rains! As a last resort many desperate householders are planting grass seed on their lawns. If this fails to bring on a spell of dry weather the case is indeed hopeless.

IN a short talk at Oregon, Ogle County, the other day, Judge Altgeld told the assembled Democrats they need not bother about making converts. "You attend to the naturalization, the registration, and the voting," said he, "and we will do the rest." As this eloquent allusion of the Judge to his trusty bar'l the audience howled in wild enthusiasm.

WHEN the River and Harbor bill finally gets into the *Congressional Record* it will be illustrated by a large-sized cut.

AS AN exhibition of nerve, pluck, and perseverance under difficulties the bicycle relay race is a success. It is also a success in demonstrating that the United States is several hundred years behind the rest of the world in the matter of good roads.

TO THE esteemed Prohibitionists: Is this watery enough for you?

THE enterprising young men of Canada come to this country to grow up.

IN A MINOR KEY.

She Could Have Told Him.

"I wish I knew," said the boarder, looking at the bunch of asparagus on his plate and handling his knife and fork with some degree of hesitation and uncertainty, "just how asparagus ought to be eaten."

"It ought to be eaten sparingly," grambled the landlady, under her breath. "It cost me 15 cents a bunch."

Went Back to First Principles.

The car driver was singing a hymn.

"I am glad," said the benevolent-looking old gentleman standing on the front platform, with a smile, "to notice that there is one man, at least, who does not think it necessary to resort to abuse and hideous profanity in order to drive a team of mules."

The driver continued to sing:

"Is this vile world a friend to grace,
To help——"

The off-mule set its ears back and began to slacken its pace.

The driver looked to see if his whip was in place. It was. He began again:

"Is this vile world a friend to grace—get up!
To help me on—Get a move on you!"

The mule jogged on at a slightly accelerated rate of speed, and the driver resumed his singing:

"Is this vile world—g'lang!—a friend to grace,
To help me to——"

Whack!

"Is this vile world—whack!—a friend to grace,
To—whack!—help me on to——"

"Gaul-darn that dog-blamed—whack—off mule to dog-gone nation! Daddiedy-dig-bang his everlasting picture to—Whack! Whack! Whack!—St. Louis and back! Blast his—whack!—blamed old hide——"

But the horror-stricken old gentleman had got off the car.

Perhaps He Deserved It Anyhow.

It was wash day at the house of the Fergusons. The clothes had been in soak for more than an hour. The laundry-lady in the basement came up-stairs to report that the soap, which had been ordered early that morning, had not come yet.

"Lycurgus," said Mrs. Ferguson, "you will have to go to the grocery store and get it. We can't wait any longer."

Mr. Ferguson went to the grocer's, whose place of business was seven blocks away.

"How does it happen," he demanded fiercely, "that the soap my wife ordered three hours ago hasn't come yet?"

"She ordered a lot of other stuff at the same time," said one of the clerks, "and we filled the order as quick as we could. The boy with the delivery wagon is on the way there now."

Mr. Ferguson went back home. Mrs. Ferguson reported that the grocer's boy had come and had delivered everything she had ordered—except the soap. It had been overlooked somehow.

Mr. Ferguson, boiling over with wrath, was about to start on another trip for that soap, when the laundry-lady made her appearance again.

"There's a man at the back door," she said, "with an order book in his hand. I think it's the grocer himself."

Then Mr. Ferguson went to the back door.

"You've come yourself this time, have you?" he shouted.

"Yes, sir," said the man.

"Got that soap?"

"No, sir, but——"

"You haven't! Do you know, sir, that we have been waiting all this morning for a few bars of cheap, common, yellow soap, sir? Do you know that I've had to make a trip to your store on purpose for that soap myself and then did not get it? What kind of way is that for a man to do business? We could have waited an hour or two longer for the lettuce and the cocoanut and the strawberries and the can of tomatoes——"

"But——"

"And there wasn't any particular hurry for the broom and the scrubbing-brush and the peck of potatoes. But we wanted that soap. The girl's been waiting for it for two or three hours——"

"But I——"

"And a whole washing is going to ruin for want of it! I won't stand it! You can't play a trick like that on me a second time. We've only been in this house two weeks, and we have got all our groceries from you. We have ordered something every time the boy has come round. We have spent more than $30 at your store, and we're not going to spend any more. You've got every cent out of us you're going to get. We shall try some other grocer. You will find it doesn't pay to——"

"Will you let me say just a word?"

"It won't do any good, sir. My mind is made up. What do you want to say?"

"I'm the ice man."

PERSONALS.

Andrew J. Houston, the Republican candidate for Governor of Texas, is a son of old Gen. Sam Houston, the stalwart Jackson Democrat.

Col. Roger E. Cook of Washington County, Maryland, has just taken out his twenty-fifth commission as Justice of the Peace. He is 83 years of age.

Myra Clark Gaines understood how to make one's name immortal. Her will case has made its appearance again, this time in a Brooklyn Surrogate's court.

Baron Fava announces that he brings back no animosity against this country. His wrath and that of his countrymen have gone down in a fine Italian sunset. It is astonishing how much international harmony can be had for the small sum of $30,000.

Mayor Grant of New York expresses the opinion that David B. Hill will get the nomination, and that he will be the next President of the United States, because he is the strongest and most popular man in America. Mayor Grant seems to be something of a humorist.

Congressman Warwick of Ohio declares that the Democratic delegation from that State will not support Cleveland, but his reliability as a prophet is impeached when he adds: "I cannot undertake to say who will be the choice of the Ohio delegation. I know this, however, that were Senator Brice a candidate he could have the unanimous support of all the delegates."

M. Rochefort denies the story that he is to leave London and make Switzerland his home. He says he could not go to that country without passing through France or Alsace-Lorraine. In either case the French authorities would capture him. A Communard long ago made a request of the German Government for his extradition in the event of his making his appearance on its territory.

The richest and probably oldest delegate to the Minneapolis convention will be John I. Blair, the New Jersey railroad millionaire. Mr. Blair took part in nominating the President's grandfather, Old Tippecanoe, a little more than half a century ago. Mr. Blair will soon be 90 years old. He is said to be worth $50,000,000, and he is still adding to this vast fortune with untiring industry.

Carroll D. Wright in the *Forum* pays a deserved tribute to the moral character of factory girls, underpaid as they are. A generation or two ago some of the best young women in New England found employment in the big cotton mills and factories, and Charles Dickens was so forcibly impressed by their good standing in the community that he violated his rule of never praising anything American to testify to their worth.

President Harrison is not easily disconcerted on state occasions; but they do say that when Hassan Ben Ali, the World's Fair Commissioner from Morocco, in an interview at the White House last week, prostrated himself in true Oriental style and refused to rise until the President had left the room, Gen. Harrison hardly knew how to deal with his visitor. He is not accustomed to address words of welcome to the floor.

Philip Bullion, an old and impecunious soldier, has been for more than two years in jail for debt in Elkhart, Ind. The debt for which he is imprisoned originated in a store bill contracted by his wife, to pay which he borrowed money and gave his note. Afterward he and his wife separated, and, according to his statement, she assumed the debt. He refused to pay the note, his creditor was vindictive, and judgment went against him, with a sentence of imprisonment until the debt should be paid.

CURRENT NOTES.

When the accepted lover says "Mine own," he feels a good deal richer than many other mine owners.—*Tid-Bits.*

It is a mortifying fact that the barrooms are more honest than the church socials with their lemons.—*Boston Transcript.*

The rage for old gold seems to have passed away, but the enthusiasm for old greenbacks continues unabated.—*Texas Siftings.*

Jack—"Tom called me a fool." Maud—"Indeed! What did you do when you found you were discovered?"—*New York Herald.*

The male wasp never stings; but so long as he and his sister are twins and dress alike this bit of knowledge availeth not.—*Brandon Buckeye.*

Freshman (at Dwight)—"What is the yell of this institute? Haven't you got a yell?" Professor (bringing a strait-jacket)—"You are expected to have done all your yelling before you get here. We teach you to stop yelling."—*Boston Post.*

Maud—"She is a woman who has suffered a great deal for her beliefs." Ethel—"Dear me! What are her beliefs?" Maud—"She believes that she can wear a No. 2 shoe on a No. 6 foot and a 22-inch corset on a 30-inch waist."—*Saturday Gazette.*

He was an old merchant who devotes much time to his advertising. "John," said his wife, "what do you want put on your tombstone?" "O," he answered, "it isn't important what the text is so long as it gets good space and is well displayed."—*Washington Star.*

Unnecessary Emphasis.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Chief Justice Fuller declares that he has not been, is not, and will not be a candidate before the Chicago convention. Chief Justice Fuller's emphasis is all out of proportion to the size of his boots. He should have simply murmured, "Come off."

POLITICAL POINTERS.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep.): Two uneventful conventions, leaving the same candidates as in 1888 in the field against each other—this is the most probable outlook today. That the result of their appeal to the people will be the same as it was four years ago there is equal reason to believe.

Denver *Sun* (Rep.): The national candidate of the anti-Harrison men is Mr. Blaine. Blaine is the candidate who alone, of all those mentioned, satisfies the West. He is the man whose broad views coincide with the Western idea; whose statesmanship is not bound down to narrow, personal prejudices.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): Of course Boies' triumph is giving courage to other local favorite sons. None of them are in a position, however, to be benefited much by this occurrence. Boies is helped by his boom to the extent only that he is put in the leading place in the race for the Vice-Presidential candidacy.

New York *Press* (Rep.): Throughout the country the Republican forces are united and energetic. The candidate named at Minneapolis will have the whole party behind him; and the platform framed by the National convention will command the enthusiastic adherence of every Republican voter. The next President will be a Republican.

Savannah *News* (Dem.): It is a question now whether Senator Hill will permit his name to go before the convention. His plan for getting the nomination has failed. The doubtful States are for Mr. Cleveland, and all the other States, except New York, that have chosen delegates have either instructed for him or favor his nomination.

Nashville *American* (Dem.): Democracy is again face to face with the enemy. The impending struggle will be momentous. The crisis points us to but one man, to but one Captain; to the master spirit given to the whole Nation by the Democratic party. With almost universal accord the great heart of Democracy calls for Grover Cleveland.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): President Harrison will be acceptable to all if he shall be renominated. James G. Blaine would be acceptable. John Sherman or Thomas B. Reed would be greeted heartily. Give the delegates a chance. It is so silly to club a Republican over the head and call him names simply because he may happen to disagree as to the most available candidate.

New York *Advertiser* (Ind.): Grover Cleveland has declined an invitation to be present at the Chicago dedicatory ceremonies in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. This settles it for Mr. Cleveland. In declining to exhibit himself on this patriotic occasion he loses the support of the followers of Christopher Columbus, who are still the balance of power in this country. Mr. Cleveland may as well write the letter of declination which he is said to be contemplating.

Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.): With the single exception of James G. Blaine, Gen. Alger would arouse more popular enthusiasm and command a larger popular support than any other candidate who has been mentioned for the Republican Presidential nomination this year. Gen. Alger's support is growing in all sections with a rapidity that indicates a substantial prospect of his

DEACON TO BE TRIED.

HIS KILLING OF ABEILLE TO BE DETERMINED TODAY.

Probable Members of the Jury Believe He Will Be Acquitted—Living Royally in Prison—Lord Salisbury's Speech on the Tariff Question Condemned by All London Papers Except the "Telegraph"—Mr. Sexton Makes a Speech Against the Irish Local Government Bill.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

NICE, May 19.—Mr. Deacon, whose trial for the killing of Abeille begins tomorrow, is living comfortably indeed in the prison, his brother looking out for his wants and seeing that he is supplied with whatever he desires in the way of food and other necessities. M. Pilatte, who will assist M. Demenge in defending Deacon, visited the prisoner today and rehearsed the case with him. The Abeille family have decided to withdraw their proceedings against Deacon, and their counsel will not take any active part in the manslaughter prosecution unless Deacon's counsel should take a line of action which is deemed to reflect upon the family of the dead man. The panel from which the jury is to be selected is mainly composed of married men. Two of these gentlemen were drawn into conversation today and in a guarded way both of them expressed sympathy with Deacon. The general feeling among the people of Nice continues strongly favorable to the accused. One gentleman who is likely to be a juror says the probabilities are that the verdict will be an acquittal, though, he adds, it might be better in some respects if a conviction were had, because there are many husbands who would be glad of an excuse to kill innocent men on a simple pretext to gratify a feeling of hatred. An acquittal will, in the view of this gentleman, encourage such crimes. M. Pilatte says he thinks the trial will be finished late in the afternoon.

The line of defense has been arranged for tomorrow's trial. M. Goriand opens for the accused and M. Demange, whose powerful eloquence has a potent influence over juries, will close for the defense. M. Goriand will present the legal aspects of the case. The defense will be justifiable homicide. Deacon, when under examination by the Judge, rather prejudiced his case by expressing regrets for the death of Abeille, adding that he was ready to and thought he should stand some form of punishment. He probably made the statement unaware of the fact that unless acquitted a verdict of murder with extenuations implies at least three years' imprisonment. His counsel, who are confident of his acquittal, consider that this indiscreet admission, made under strong emotion before the Judge, will not prejudice his case.

An extraordinary instance of the Judge's discretionary powers is reported as occurring when Deacon and his wife were together under examination. Deacon upbraided her in English for bringing disgrace on the family. The wife appealed to him to cease his reproaches, admitted her guilt with Abeille, and repeatedly pleaded with her husband to forgive her. Deacon reiterated, "No, never." The Judge allowed the scene to proceed, listening with open ears. The Deacons, not aware that he knew English, spoke out what they knew and felt. For some good reason the Judge had not taken full advantage of what he heard. Both the wife's deposition and Deacon's acte d'accusation are prepared from direct questioning, the Judge's specially acquired information only slightly influencing the questions.

The acte d'accusation recites a number of facts already known. The most striking feature is the favorable manner in which the case is put for the accused. Abeille is described, after his introduction to the family, as losing no time in becoming intimate with Mrs. Deacon. His assiduities, says the acte became so indiscreet that they forced the husband to suspect that Abeille deceived him. The husband saw details which convinced him that his wife was deceiving him. Instead of taking strong measures himself he was disposed to get the police to interfere, but the difficulties he encountered obliged him to abandon this course.

The accused arrived at Cannes Feb. 15 to join his wife and family. The 17th they were to go to the Splendide Hotel. At midnight Deacon goes to the doors of his wife's rooms and hears a noise which convinces him that she is not alone. He returns to his own room to get a revolver. At the same time he warns the secretary of the hotel, who goes with him. At Madame's door they wait three minutes. Madame opens the door, holding a candle in her hand. She tries to calm her husband, but in vain. Thinking it his duty, he enters, despite the resistance of his wife. He discovers a man whom he recognizes as Abeille, and fires at him thrice.

The acte, in concluding, says that the accused pleads no intention to kill, but that the fury with which he fired thrice at his victim does not admit this allegation. The only disputable point in his defense is whether, as he pretends, he really surprised his wife and Abeille in adultery. Abeille either was not able or did not desire to furnish any explanation. Although the inquiry of the Judge proved that there was much to set aside the aggravation of the circumstance of premeditation the proof is sufficient to justify the charge of voluntary homicide, which is punishable by Arts. 295 and 304 of the penal code.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH CONDEMNED.

London Newspapers, Except the "Telegraph," Against His Protection Utterances.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Daily News*, commenting on Lord Salisbury's speech at Hastings, ridicules what it terms the speaker's views on "protection by halves" and adds: "If protection is beneficial farmers are equally entitled with manufacturers to be protected. If Mr. Goschen had any backbone he would resign tomorrow."

The *Chronicle* says: "The Gladstonians ought fervently to pray Lord Salisbury to deliver a series of addresses until the brink of the election. 'Fair trade' is the inclined plane which has led European countries, like the Gadarene swine, into the sea of absolute prohibition. We should not be surprised to hear that this speech brought about the dissolution of the Unionist alliance. It will certainly modify the country's belief in Lord Salisbury's statesmanship."

The *Standard* says: "Lord Salisbury's remarks on free trade will be a surprise even to many of his followers. The facts he mentioned are susceptible of other interpretations than those he placed upon them. He would have acted more prudently by omitting this portion of his speech."

The *Telegraph* commends Lord Salisbury's courage in braving misrepresentation by boldly speaking his thoughts on an important question.

The *Times* says: "Lord Salisbury's lopsided scheme would involve us in angry conflicts and leave the most serious part of the wrong untouched. It is a mere dream to suppose that a war of reprisals against a few of the protectionist countries, allowing the others to go scot free, would have any chance of acceptance in Great Britain, or that a serious proposal in that direction would not give rise to a bitter, prolonged conflict, imperiling the unity of the Conservative party and the Unionist alliance. It is to be regretted that Lord Salisbury thought it expedient to touch the subject."

OPPOSED TO THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. Sexton Makes One of His Best Speeches in the House of Commons.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 19.—Mr. Sexton made one of the best speeches of his life in the House of Commons today in opposition to the government's Irish local government bill. His arraignment of the Tory administration was full of sarcasm and invective, and the entire speech was listened to with interest by both sides of the House. Conservatives as well as Liberals seeming to enjoy this piece of genuine oratory. The House was crowded, all the notable members being present. Among the listeners in the gallery was James W. Scott, proprietor of the Chicago *Herald*.

George Shaw-Lefevre, Liberal, moved the second reading of the bill providing for the abolition of plural voting. One case referred to by the speaker was that of a clergyman who possessed fifty votes.

Mr. Thomas Wallace Russell, a Liberal, who is opposed to home rule and who represents the southern division of Tyrone, moved an amendment to the bill, declaring that it was inexpedient to carry out the one-man one-vote principle until the number of representatives in Great Britain and Ireland are equally distributed. He said that in proportion to its population Ireland should have eighty-three representatives and not 101, as at present. Cleasre was moved and carried, the debate was ended, and Russell's amendment was carried, 237 members voting for it and 189 against it.

DEEMING WILL HANG NEXT MONDAY.

Lords of the Privy Council Decide to Allow No Appeal—One Crime Confessed.

LONDON, May 19.—The last hope of Frederick Bailey Deeming, the wife murderer, is gone. The Lords of the Privy Council considered the petition for appeal this morning, and their decision was announced. They advised that no leave to appeal from the judgment of the Melbourne Criminal Court be granted, and this confirms the sentence of that court, that he be hanged. The Melbourne executive had fully considered all the questions connected with the case and decided that the execution should take place May 23.

Mr. Lyle appealed to the authorities to use no indecent haste in fixing the day of the execution, in order that the convict may be allowed time to prepare for eternity. He concluded with a reference to the alleged proofs of brain disorder obtained at the autopsy of the Vienna murderer, Schneider, and of President Garfield's assassin, Guiteau. The petition did not attain the end sought, and, as above stated, the executive fixed the date of the murderer's death for Monday next. Deeming has confessed that he killed his wife at Melbourne, but any statement that he has confessed the killing of his former wife and her four children, whose bodies were found under the hearth at Dinham Villa at Rainhill, near Liverpool, is not true.

Thousands Disfranchised by the Strike.

Another meeting of delegates from the Durham coal miners was held yesterday. A majority voted in favor of continuing the strike. This strike has now been going on over two months, and the greatest suffering exists, not only among the miners but among factory hands, iron workers, and others, whose places of work have been closed in consequence of the impossibility of procuring fuel. Not the least unfortunate feature of the trouble is the temporary disfranchisement of thousands. The men are engaged in trades which depend upon the supply of coal, having been thrown out of work for many weeks owing to the strike, and a large number of them have been compelled to accept parish relief. Consequently, according to British law, their right to vote is, for the present, gone.

Hurlburt Correspondence Published.

The official correspondence in the Hurlburt case has been published. It shows that Sir Augustus Stephenson, the Public Prosecutor, wrote Nov. 27 that a warrant had been granted against Mr. Hurlburt on a charge of perjury in connection with the suit brought against him by Miss Gladys Evelyn. Sir Augustus added in the letter that it was possible, though he did not think it probable, that when Mr. Hurlburt heard of the issuing of the warrant he might voluntarily surrender to answer the charge against him.

Gladstone May Enter the House of Lords

The Manchester *Courier*, Conservative, publishes a rumor that in the event of the Liberal party winning at the coming general elections for the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone will seize an early opportunity to enter the House of Lords.

Coaching Parties in Paris.

Today's coaching party on the Crescent included Vicomte and Vicomtesse DesCourtils and party; on the Meteor, Lorillard Mason Hoppin and Fairman Rogers; on the Comet, Miss Lorillard, Chester A. Arthur, Col. Stewart Taylor, E. N. Tailer, John Cohen, and Clinton Spencer; on the Old Times, Marquis and Marquise de la Roche, B. Picard, and S. P. Heard; on the Magnet, Mrs. Delagarde.

Americans in Paris.

Americans registered in Paris: T. Ormiston, L. Williams, S. Rothschilds, H. Gothold, E. Tailer, Capt. Catlin, H. Saavedra, S. De Smith, S. Blumenkrohn, Eugene Delmar, J. Held, New York; M. Kelley, A. E. Potter, E. Dewey, Boston; F. Delmas, San Francisco; Dr. Fubs Flint, George Brighton, C. Brainerd, H. Shaller, Brooklyn; G. Glenny Buffalo; G. Willis, Frankfort; the Rev. E. Nettleton, Washington; R. Cass, Bradford; A. Sewell, Duluth; Mr. Studebaker, South Bend; the Misses Simonton, Portland; George Burnham, Maine; B. Brandreth, Sing Sing; H. Boln, Baltimore; W. Fitch, Milwaukee; D. McCarthy, Syracuse; Mr. McCrea, Philadelphia; C. Meyer, Chicago; D. Hayes, Gloversville; W. Hawley, Milwaukee; S. Holmes, Frankfort.

Will Occupy Whitelaw Reid's House.

The son of T. Jefferson Coolidge, the newly appointed American Minister to France, will shortly sail for the United States. He has completed arrangements for his father to take the house formerly occupied by Whitelaw Reid.

SPINSTER MURDERED AND ROBBED.

She Had Lived in Seclusion with a Dog as Her Only Companion.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, May 19.—For some time past an old and eccentric spinster, named Lena Munscheid, has lived in a big mansion on the Wieneren Strasse at Bochum, with an enormous and fierce-looking dog as her sole companion. The neighbors knew little about her, as she discouraged any advances, and whenever any one chanced to knock at her door she met them with a revolver in her hand and her faithful dog beside her. Last Sunday the recluse was found dead in her house, having been strangled to death. The big dog had apparently defended his mistress as well as he could, as the murderer had found it necessary to kill him, and his body lay close to that of his late owner. Robbery was undoubtedly the motive for the crime, as the police have learned that the old woman had received Saturday 40,000 marks in dividends upon certain stocks held by her bankers, and no money was found on the premises when the body was discovered.

South Germany Wants Equal Rights.

In the congress of merchants, manufacturers, and other representatives of South German interests a resolution has been adopted protesting against the favoritism shown by the Reichstag in legislating in behalf of North German interests while ignoring those of the south. The principal causes of complaint are the alleged discriminations of the tariff and the fact that the recently-negotiated zollverein treaties operate against several South German industries.

Criminal Proceedings Instituted.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SAN SALVADOR, May 19.—Criminal proceedings are being instituted against ex-President Zaediver on the charge of having misappropriated funds while holding office. Salvador will be represented at the Genoa Exhibition. The Central American Diet will close its meetings May 21.

BREVITIES BY CABLE.

DEATH OF JAMES B. OSGOOD, THE PUBLISHER.

James R. Osgood of the firm of Osgood, McIlvaine & Co., publishers, of London, is dead.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN CONVALESCENT.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the famous composer, is convalescent. He is able to drive out and seems to derive much benefit from the exercise.

PARIS ENJOYED A BRILLIANT BLUE SKY.

Paris enjoyed a brilliant blue sky yesterday, a bright sunshine, but rather strong west winds raised clouds of dust. Maximum temperature, 68; minimum, 54.

WILL ATTEND A ROYAL GOLDEN WEDDING.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark at Copenhagen, but will not participate in the attendant fetes.

ASTRAKHAN SHEEP FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Sixteen valuable Astrakhan sheep sent by Mr. Beale, the American Minister to Persia, have arrived in London en route to the United States Agricultural Department.

RECTOR KENNEDY BELL COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Rev. Kennedy Bell, rector at Little Bedwyn, who was arrested on the charge of assaulting on a railway train Miss Britain and Miss Avery, has been committed for trial in sureties of £200.

ANARCHISTS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

The two Anarchists Mouneau and Jamotte, who were arrested for threatening the police May day, have been sentenced at Brussels, Mouneau to three and Jamotte to four years' imprisonment.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY'S SILVER CURRENCY SHORT.

The counting of the silver currency of Austro-Hungary shows the entire stock to be of the value of £15,000,000 sterling, which is much less than was generally believed. It is probable that instead of any being sold silver will have to be bought to meet the demand for small coin.

Michigan Firemen's Convention.

HILLSDALE, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—The State Firemen's convention finished their eighteenth annual convention with the election of officers, as follows: President, Chief W. P. Perry, Hillsdale; First Vice-President, Chief A. T. Stevenson, Paw Paw; Second Vice-President, Chief W. F. Sterling, Eaton Rapids; Third Vice-President, Joseph Palmer, Grand Haven; Secretary and Treasurer, Chief W. H. Fuller, Pontiac; Statistician, Chief O. F. Jackson, Ithaca; Delegate to national convention, Chief James Murphy, Lapeer; Representative to Columbian Exposition, L. A. Bentley, Eaton Rapids.

SWEPT BY THE WIND.

DEVASTATION ON THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

This Spot the Scene of the Story "Paul and Virginia," and the Hurricane Described by the Author More than Equaled—Great Loss of Life and Damage to Shipping—Twenty-seven Killed and Three Villages Destroyed by an Earthquake in Russia.

LONDON, May 19.—Advices received here from Mauritius state that a hurricane passed over that island April 29, causing enormous damage to shipping. A majority of the vessels at the island were blown ashore. The western half of Port Louis, the capital, was devastated. Houses were blown down, gigantic trees were uprooted, and that part of the town was about wiped out of existence. The loss of life was appalling. A large number of persons were caught in the falling houses and crushed to death, while others lost their lives by being struck with flying débris while they were attempting to seek places of safety. The roar of the gale was deafening, and people rushed to and fro in aimless confusion, with no idea of what they were doing. Rain fell in torrents. Thunder crashed with awe-inspiring volleys, while the flashes of lightning were blinding. Never before in the history of the island has such a warring of the elements been known, and never was there such widespread fear among the inhabitants. The exact number of dead is not known. Every effort is being made by the authorities to alleviate the suffering that has been caused by the disaster. The Governor has issued orders for military tents to be distributed to shelter the homeless, and food is being issued to those who have lost everything by the storm. Half of the crops of sugar, rice, coffee, and pepper have been utterly ruined, and the loss in this direction is extremely heavy.

Mauritius, or as it is sometimes called, Isle of France, has been noted for its violent and destructive hurricanes, but this one exceeds in destructiveness any hitherto known. It lies in the Indian Ocean, and is well known as the scene of the famous story of "Paul and Virginia." In that story the author describes with great minuteness a terrible hurricane that passed over the island, during which Paul and Virginia lost their lives. But the horror of that scene was far excelled by this last one which has blown the whole island into mourning. It is not in the power of words to describe the scene. The lowering skies and falling thermometers gave warning of the approach of the storm. Taking warning from previous gales everything possible was done to minimize the threatening damage. But when at last the gale burst all the precautions proved of no avail. The shipping in the harbor sent down their topmasts, extra anchors were put down, cables were paid out, and everything was made snug below and aloft. Had it been an ordinary hurricane the vessels might have successfully ridden out the storm. But so fierce was the storm that cables parted like pack thread and the vessels were dashed upon the coral reefs that are so dangerous to navigation about the island.

The British steamer Penakotu, 2,209 tons, from Calcutta, went on the reef, but after the storm had subsided was floated off. It was only slightly damaged. The British steamer Umbaita, 1,242 tons, from Bombay and Zanzibar, also went on the reef. It was subsequently floated with slight damage. The British bark William Wilson, Capt. McMillan, from Melbourne, also went ashore, as did the British steamer Oaklands from Zanzibar, the German schooner Paula from Bombay, and the Dutch bark Princess Wilhelmina from Chittagong. All these vessels were slightly damaged. The vessels still aground are the British bark Strathspey from Port Natal, the British ship Leander from Penarth, the British ship Aconcagua from New York, the British ship Queen of Scots, whose sailing port is not given, the British ship Eurydice from Chittagong, the British steamer Avaranth, sailing port not given, and the British steamer Gladiator from Tamatave.

DESTRUCTION IN AN EARTHQUAKE.

Twenty-seven Persons Killed—Three Villages Totally Destroyed.

ODESSA, May 19.—Dispatches have been received here telling of a catastrophe caused by an earthquake in Transcaucasia. Only meager details of the calamity have as yet been learned, but it is known that three villages near the fortified Town of Erivan, on the Zenghi, have been destroyed, and that twenty-seven persons have been killed and a large number of others injured. The disturbances were of an appalling character, the vibrations being so heavy that the most solid buildings in the places affected by the quake were shaken from their foundations and sent crashing to the earth. The inhabitants rushed terrified from their tottering homes, only to be killed or maimed by the falling structures.

THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY.

Ex-Congressman John A. Anderson.

MANHATTAN, Kas., May 19.—John A. Anderson, for twelve years the Representative of the First Kansas District in Congress, died yesterday at Liverpool, Eng. Mr. Anderson had been traveling in Egypt for his health, which, however, rapidly declined and he was hastening home when death overtook him.

John A. Anderson was born in Washington County, Pa., June 26, 1834, graduated at the Miami Theological Seminary at Oxford, O., 1853, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church by the San Francisco, Cal., Presbytery in 1857. The California Legislature appointed him a trustee of the State Insane Asylum in 1860. He entered the army as chaplain of the Third California Volunteer Infantry in 1862, accompanying Gen. Connor's expedition to Salt Lake. He was in the service in the quartermaster's department and United States Sanitary Commission until 1867. He went to Kansas and became the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Junction City in 1868, resigning this position to accept the Presidency of the State Agricultural College in 1873. He served as one of the judges of the United States Centennial Commission in 1876, and was elected to Congress in 1879, resigning the college Presidency to take his seat. He remained continuously the Representative of the Fifth Kansas District until 1890, when he was defeated for renomination by Col. W. D. Phillips, whom he had himself defeated in 1879. During all his adult life he was a Republican, but in his later years was independent in action, his votes being sometimes recorded against party measures. President Harrison appointed him Consul at Cairo, Egypt, to which station he went one year ago.

Judge Thomas E. Davidson.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 19.—Judge Thomas E. Davidson, one of the most distinguished jurists in Indiana, died at his home in this city this morning, aged 55. The cause of death was erysipelas, resulting from the grip. Judge Davidson was twice elected to the Circuit bench and was a contributor to the *American Law Register* and other legal publications.

WHAT THE MILLERS WILL DETERMINE.

The National Association in Chicago Tuesday—Against Vaccination.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Secretary Frank Barry of the Millers' National Association has issued a circular announcing the arrangements for the sixteenth annual convention of that body, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, commencing next Tuesday. Among other things the convention will consider the matter of securing the adoption of a uniform export bill of lading. The millers will also decide whether or not to continue the tracing bureau which they established last year, and will consider a plan for conducting a bureau of information relative to the standing and character of flour-dealers. Some attention will also be given to a number of patent disputes, and an amendment to the constitution reducing the annual dues and fees for membership has been proposed. It is expected that Senator W. D. Washburn will speak on the Anti-Option bill. Wednesday the World's Fair grounds will be visited.

To Continue the Investigation.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The State Board of Charities has been called to meet in this city for the purpose of taking additional evidence and reviewing some of the testimony taken last winter at the investigation of the charges against the management of the Central Hospital for the Insane. The meeting was called for this afternoon, but Dr. Barnes of Bloomington was the only member present. The remaining members are expected tonight. The board will meet at Normal May 26 to render a decision on the investigation.

AT THE HEAD OF THE COLLEGE LEAGUE

James F. Burke of Michigan University, Who Is Its President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—James F. Burke, who was yesterday unanimously chosen as the first President of the National Republican College League, was born in Petroleum Center, Venango County, Pa., Oct. 27, 1867, and lived for some time at Millerstown, Pa., during his early youth. When 12 years of age he went to Pittsburg and entered the law office of William Scott at the age of 14. He remained there the next four years, during which time he completed a regular high-school course, in addition to becoming an expert stenographer. At the age of 19 he entered the office of the United States District Attorney at Pittsburg and became the official stenographer of the United States District Court, a position he held until last fall, when he came to Ann Arbor. He has also acted as stenographer of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and took the testimony given before the Bardsley commission last year. Mr. Burke's fame as an expert stenographer is national, and he has been honored by being made the official stenographer of the coming National Republican convention at Minneapolis, and will have entire charge of work there.

JAMES F. BURKE.

He has been actively interested in politics in Pennsylvania, and was an active and valuable lieutenant of Senator Quay. He campaigned the State for the Republican ticket in 1890, and was the youngest speaker sent out by the Republican Central committee. He has served as official stenographer of the Republican State League and of the Republican National League, and held the position of the Republican State committee from 1885 until he came here.

When Mr. Burke first came to Ann Arbor it was reported that he had been sent here as the agent of Chairman Clarkson to organize the Republican students of Michigan University, and whether this was true or not he has succeeded beyond anticipation. Through his efforts the club was given life again and now has over 1,000 members. He was chosen President of it and it is due to his efforts that the organization of the National Republican College League was effected. He is a bright, active student, a member of the senior law class, who will complete the work in one year, and will take a diploma next month.

HE REVERSED THE CASE.

Judge Collins Makes an Important Decision.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—There is consternation in the camp of the American Building and Loan Association over the recent decision of Judge Collins of the Supreme Court in the suit brought by James I. Allen for the recovery of stock sold by the company as having lapsed, owing to the failure to keep up the prescribed monthly dues. Allen represented stockholders whose aggregate claims amounted to $1,600. The company got a verdict in the District Court and Judge Collins reverses the judgment and remands the case, with directions to enter judgment for the plaintiff. He holds that the sale of stock was illegal, having been conducted in total disregard of the requirements of the by-laws. This is believed to be the signal for a large number of suits, which will result in deposing the present officers of the company if they do not wreck the company itself.

BURNED A LARGE FLOURING MILL.

The Albert Lea Plant Destroyed—The Loss $60,000, Insurance $40,000.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—The large flouring mill of the Albert Lea Mill and Elevator company has been burned with all its contents. The fire caught in the upper story. The mill had a capacity of 250 barrels a day, and was crowded with orders. The loss will be $60,000, with an insurance of $40,000. It will probably be rebuilt.

HANCOCK, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in the wing of the Northwestern Hotel in this city at 2 o'clock this morning. Damage, $5,000. Several of the servants escaped in their night-clothes and four of them lost all of their personal effects. C. C. Thayer, the cook, was cut off from the third story, but was uninjured.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 19.—The Metropolitan Stables have been burned here, with forty head of saddle horses. Thirty had been collected for the Oakland Stables of Chicago. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

GEN. PALMER ON THE G. A. R. DIFFICULTY

The Commander-in-Chief Talks of the Trouble in Louisiana.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—Gen. Palmer, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., said tonight relative to the fact that the Division of Mississippi and Louisiana G. A. R. had surrendered the division charter on account of what they allege is an attempt on his part to force the division to admit the colored veterans:

The eight white posts objected to admitting the nine colored posts in that division. At the last meeting in Detroit they tried to have two separate departments established in that division, one for the white posts and one for the colored. This proposition, however, was rejected. The colored posts recently notified me that they had tendered their dues to the Louisiana department headquarters, which were refused. I ordered the department commander to recognize these posts and to receive dues. He refused, putting himself in open hostility to the rules of the National encampment. Nothing was left for me to do but to suspend him.

IN JOSEPH SMITH'S OLD CHURCH.

The Original Mormon Church to Hold a Series of Revivals.

KNOX, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—In Knox is what is believed to be the only church of Mormons in Indiana. It was established years ago, before the Mormons emigrated from Indiana to Utah, and was ministered unto at various times by Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect. It was continued with varying fortunes and today has a membership of twenty. They do not practice nor countenance polygamy, but in all other respects conform to the original tenets of the creed as translated and promulgated by Prophet Joseph. This church is now about to inaugurate a series of revivals in the Knox temple, and a "saint" from Salt Lake City is coming on to preach to them. The members are willing to accord believers in other faiths freedom of thought, but bitterly oppose any interference with their form of worship.

DISCUSSED THE CORPORATION LAWS.

Illinois Private Bankers Take in Peoria Manufactories.

PEORIA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Private Bankers' convention met this morning and held a general discussion on the existing State laws regarding corporations. Henry Phelps of Lewistown read a paper on "Our State and its Resources." The most interesting paper of the convention was one by W. P. Ayers of Jacksonville on "Early Private Banking in Illinois." After dinner many left for fear the floods might interfere with their return arrangements. This afternoon those who remained went through the manufacturing districts in special cars provided by the Peoria and Pekin Union and Rock Island railroads. A banquet was given the visitors by Peoria bankers at the National Hotel.

MINERS MAY LOSE THEIR PAY.

The Sherburne Coal Company Assigns, Owing Its Operatives.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—The Sherburne Coal company, operating a mine at Center Point, owned by a Chicago company, was placed in the hands of Harry Sherburne as receiver this morning. K. R. Brockenbrough of Chicago, President of the company, made an assignment of his individual business a few days ago, which made the creditors of the company restless. The Ohio Powder company, a creditor to the amount of $3,000, demanded its money. The coal company, not being in condition to meet the demand, was forced to assign. This leaves the company greatly indebted to miners and other laborers, as they have not been paid up regularly for some time.

Walker—Taylor.

PEORIA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Miss Laura B., daughter of Col. Isaac Taylor of this city, and Herbert Walker, Manager of the Lehigh Valley road at Chicago, were united in marriage this evening at the Congregational Church by the Rev. Dr. Nesbit, the Episcopal minister.

HE HAD THE MONEY.

CORBIN'S CLERK, WHO TOOK A LARGE SUM, CAPTURED.

He and the Cashier Alone Knew Where It Was Placed and It Was Missed Soon Enough to Permit of the Arrest—The Suit for Breach of Promise Against Henry B. Sire—Blaine Again a Grandfather—Return of a Chinese Leper.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Ferdinand N. Ewer, a loan clerk in the office of the Corbin Banking company who disappeared Monday, April 25, with $11,350 of the company's cash, was captured in a hotel near Chatham this morning. Ewer reached this city at noon and was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, who committed him to the Tombs.

When arrested Ewer had $10,215 of the stolen money, which was returned to the Corbin Banking company. Ewer was asleep in John Reedy's Cottage Hotel, a road house four miles from Chatham, where he was known as George F. Simons, when he was surprised by General Superintendent D. Bangs of Pinkerton's Detective agency, who, with two assistants, arrived in Chatham Wednesday night. Ewer made no resistance, and a search of his room was made. Beneath the pillows $10,000 of the stolen money was found, and a search of his clothing brought to light $215 more and a loaded revolver. An unsigned letter was also found instructing Ewer to send $500 to a Brooklyn lawyer who was to be retained to effect a settlement with the Corbin Banking company, and instructing Ewer to come to this city on receipt of a telegram stating that all had been arranged. The letter also stated that the officers of the Corbin Banking company had been seen and that the intimation had been thrown out that Ewer would not be harshly prosecuted by them if the money was returned.

The money with which he absconded he stole from the safe in the Corbin company's office. In company with his employer's attorney, Ewer was sent, Saturday, April 23, to pay off a mortgage for $11,350. This the lawyer carried. It was found that the papers were irregular and they returned to the Corbin Banking company's office. The large safe had been closed and the money was given to George S. Edgell, the cashier. The latter put the money in a small safe. Ewer and the cashier were the only persons cognizant of this. There the money remained over Sunday. Monday morning Ewer reached the office at 8:15 o'clock. He left the office at 8:50, saying he was going to breakfast. Cashier Edgell discovered the loss of the money two hours later.

SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Henry B. Sire, Owner of Harry Wilkes, Defending an Action for $50,000.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—A jury was impaneled today to try the suit for $50,000 for breach of promise of marriage brought by Miss Esther Jacobs against Henry B. Sire. Both parties to the suit are of considerable prominence. Miss Jacobs has sung in concert with success abroad and in this country. She is now contralto soloist at the Fifth Avenue Temple. Mr. Sire is a member of the firm of Sire Bros., real-estate dealers. He is rich, which is good enough in its way, but it is as a part owner of the celebrated trotter Harry Wilkes that he chiefly lays hold upon contemporary fame. He and his brother have owned that speedy and profitable animal for several years. Mr. Sire has also other turf interests, running and trotting, besides land and property, club memberships, and various pleasant belongings.

SUPPOSED LEPER ARRESTED.

This Chinaman Looks Like One Sent to the Pacific Coast Last Summer.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Hop Sing, the Chinese leper, who was conducting a laundry at No. 403 Fifth street last July, where he was discovered by the Board of Health and shipped to the Pacific coast, is reported to have returned to this city. There is a Hop Sing in New York at present who to all outward appearance is a leper. Many facts which have been learned in connection with his movements would seem to point to the conclusion that he is the same man who left this city in company with another leper, Ung Moy Toy, last July. This afternoon the Board of Health officials traced Hop Sing to the place in Pell street and arrested him. The Chinaman was sent at once to North Brother Island for isolation.

THEY HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY.

Granite Cutters Easy in Financial Matters—They Will Stay Out.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—In view of the trouble between the National Granite Cutters' Union and the New England Manufacturers' Association the financial question becomes one of interest. Secretary Grant, of the National Stone-Cutters' Union, who speaks for the men, claims to be in possession of more money than there is any immediate call for. Every man connected with the striking unions who is at work where Association granite is not handled will send $3 a week while the strike lasts, and any man who obtains employment will contribute fifty cents a day to the fund.

The branch unions throughout the country are daily sending money to this city. At Mr. Grant's office today assessments were received from as far north as Burlington, Vt., and Mount Desert, Me., as far west as Lyons, Colo., and from Georgia and Missouri. The sums ranged from $283 from Mount Desert to $56 from Dell Rapids, S. D. In all about $8,500 was received today. As these contributions are arriving daily Secretary Grant feels that the financial outlook is bright.

At a meeting of pavers and rammers this afternoon resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the determination of the men to stay out all summer and winter if necessary.

According to a letter received by Secretary Grant today from Josiah R. Dyer, General Secretary of the Granite Cutters' Union, Concord, N. H., there are strikes in the following places: Barre, East Barre, Montpelier, Hardwick, St. Johnsbury, Northfield, Redstone, Concord, Worcester, Southville, Monson, Milford, Boston, Quincy, Cape Ann, Rockport, Whitsonville, Providence, Westerly, Niantic, Groton, New London, Stony Creek, Lee's Island, Roxbury, Portland, Hallowell, Long Cove, Clark's Island, Green's Landing, Red Beach, Friendship, Providence, and Round Point. According to the same authority work is going on smoothly in the following places: Chester, Haverhill, Lowell, Lynn, Nashua, Lawrence, Fitchburg, Concord, New Haven, Bridgeport, Belfast, Fall River, Meriden, Manchester, Waterbury, Bangor, Burlington, Deep River, Freeport, Lewiston, Newport, New Bedford, Prospect, Portsmouth South Thomaston, South Ryegate, Salem, and Taunton.

FOR THE STATEN ISLAND LINES.

Bids to Be Opened for Constructing Ferry Landings and Passenger Stations.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Bids will be opened next Monday by the Staten Island Rapid Transit company for some important construction work at St. George, Staten Island. A new ferry landing and a capacious passenger station are to be built near the present ferry landing. There will be three slips for the boats and the new ferry house and railroad station will be large and thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances for the comfort and convenience of passengers. This new station is but a part of an extensive scheme for the general passenger and freight terminals of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which controls the Staten Island Rapid Transit road.

The station and train sheds are to be built with a view of eventually accommodating all of the Baltimore and Ohio passenger business. The contract between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading and Jersey Central roads has three years longer to run. At the expiration of that time it is probable that all Baltimore and Ohio trains, passenger as well as freight, will run in and out of the station at St. George. Ferryboats will then ply between the Battery and St. George in five or six minutes faster time than is made now.

VIOLENT STORM ON THE COAST.

Captain and Crew of a Waterlogged Schooner Rescued.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—A good deal of damage was done today to shipping. The mercury fell 46°, injuring vegetables. The storm was severe along the New Jersey coast, heavy wind and rain prevailing all day. Considerable damage is reported at various points along the beach. Capt. John Taylor, his wife, and the crew of six men of the American schooner Mary E. Simmons, waterlogged and abandoned off Square Beach, N. J., were passengers on the steamship Old Dominion, which arrived from Norfolk, Va. They were taken off the wreck of the schooner today when they had about given up hope.

A British steamship went ashore on Brigantine Shoals, near Atlantic City. The crews of the Absecom and Brigantine life-saving stations were relieved from duty May 1, but Capt. Holdskom of the latter place hurried about, got a crew of fishermen, and launched a surf boat. The sea was rough and a strong wind was blowing in shore. When the boat had gone some distance an ocean tug was sighted, and in a short time pulled the big vessel into deep water. She was apparently unharmed and steamed rapidly away. The waves have made a cut into the bluff at Long Branch, but the bulkhead below the fissure withstands the assaults of the waves.

PASSED THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Northern Pacific Preferred Stockholders Will Miss the Usual 1 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad company this morning decided to pass the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock. President Oakes, in recommending this course, showed the surplus from the beginning of the fiscal year to March 31 to be $989,990. From this two dividends of 1 per cent each have been paid, leaving $258,128, or $107,000 less than 1 per cent, on the preferred stock. He further recommended that the dividend payments hereafter be semi-annual. Dividends have been paid regularly from 1889 up to the present time.

In a set of resolutions the directors decided that the distribution of so many of the $3,347,000 of consolidated bonds as may be necessary to supply any deficiency between the amount of net earnings and 4 per cent on the preferred stock be submitted to the preferred stockholders at the annual meeting in October next.

There was to have been a meeting today of stockholders who are dissatisfied with this action, but it was postponed until tomorrow. One of the leading directors said he believed that the prospects were now encouraging and the company had every reason to expect an enlarged traffic, both passenger and freight, incidental to the World's Fair. The earnings of the Chicago terminal properties were much augmented.

WANT TO KNOW OF THEIR REQUESTS.

Howard L. Emerson's Failure to Come Back Causes Anxiety.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—With the departure from Plainfield, N. J., three weeks ago and the failure to return of Howard L. Emerson, the surviving executor of his great aunt, Mrs. Suzanna L. Stillman, inferences began floating about the village as to what had been done with the undivided portion of the estate, amounting to $12,000 or $14,000. Emerson has not returned to satisfy the curiosity of his old neighbors and acquaint

THE RUINS OF A CITY.

HUNTING FOR THE DEAD AND MISSING AT SIOUX CITY.

Houses Wrecked, Railroad Tracks Washed Up, Twisted, and Ruined — Banks of Wreckage and Maybe Human Bodies at the Bridges Still Standing—Loss of Life Reported at Several Points — Des Moines River Causing Destruction—The Egyptian Levee Near Keokuk Gives Way.

[Continued from first page.]

driven out next day. The water-works plant is under water and the people are suffering serious inconvenience on account of the water-supply being shut off. The stand-pipe is full, but this is being reserved for use in case of fire. The river is still rising, but it is thought to have almost reached its highest point, as the weather is now clear and cool. A few small buildings here floated down the river, and the approaches to a number of country bridges are out, so that few reports have come in from the country. No news has been received here since Sunday, the tracks of the Illinois Central being washed out both east and west of the city. Rumors of great loss of life at other points are being received, and the apprehension of further calamities for this city are increased thereby. Business is at a total standstill.

WATERLOO, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—Last night there was a severe storm of wind and rain in this locality. At times the wind attained a velocity of 100 miles an hour. The storm continued all night and the wind has blown a gale all day. Trees have been uprooted and some damage has been done to buildings in the country. It is cold and a frost is predicted tonight if the wind ceases. The river is falling and no damage was done here by high water. Trains on all roads are delayed today, the trains on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City from the south being about six hours late.

BOONE, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—Later reports show that the recent flood has done much more damage in this vicinity than was at first thought. The destruction of stock and property will amount to thousands of dollars. The river went above the high water mark and two coal mines were flooded. It is conceded that one-third of the corn land of Boone County cannot be planted this year. On account of a washout on the Des Moines, Northern and Western, between this place and Des Moines no trains can be run until tomorrow noon.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—The Des Moines River rose four feet last night and is now eleven feet higher than before the rain Tuesday night. The water is lapping the Heath oatmeal elevator. Several ice-houses are in the water. The plant of the Fort Dodge Pressed Brick and Fire Brick company is submerged. Several families have been driven out of their homes on the flats by the high water. The river is now at a stand. So is the Minneapolis and St. Louis between here and Des Moines.

MASON CITY, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—Reports coming from the rural districts portray a sad state of affairs. The fields are flooded and the roads impassable. The distress is particularly felt in the smaller towns not located on railroads. Trains are all delayed, and the roadbeds in many places are in imminent danger. Early this morning about a mile of track was washed away on the road between Ruthven and Spencer and trains are unable to pass. The track was literally carried off the right of way. At Emmetsburg last night half the population remained up all night fearing the consequence of the terrific wind and rain storm which prevailed. At Clarion buildings and trees were leveled to the ground. Pocahontas is almost an island and fuel supplies bring excessive prices. But little corn has been planted and the acreage will be short unless a decided change in the weather sets in soon. The stormy season is the worst known in northern Iowa since 1871. A gale from the Northwest is now in progress.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—The flood situation is more serious. The Des Moines River has risen eighteen inches since 7 o'clock this morning and is still rising. The crisis, it is expected, will be passed before morning. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage. In North Des Moines the main current runs a quarter of a mile north of its old channel and sweeps through the Zoological Gardens and thousands of town lots. Residences in this part of the city are in water up to the eaves. At the dam a force of men has been at work all day and all night trying to save the structure. The water runs over it about ten feet deep, and is cutting its way through the embankment on the east side. The electric power house is now held in place by cables. The water-works are partially shut down, the river running through parts of the building. Some of the railroad bridges are kept in place by the weight of loaded cars in South Des Moines. The Raccoon River is in full possession. Hundreds of houses have been abandoned and the water in some instances is flowing through the second story windows. Boating crews have been at work all day rescuing people in this part of the city. Three miles below the city a family was rescued by a boating crew. Their house was in the middle of the river. The wind has been blowing a gale and has given an impetus to the water that is terrific.

SUFFERING AT ST. LOUIS.

Coal and Milk Short and a Famine May Result—Along the Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—[Special.]—The Mississippi is almost stationary at last, but no one counts upon its continued good behavior, and the wind, which has blown a gale for two days, is working much mischief in its agitation of the water. It is impossible to make an estimate of the damage to property in this vicinity, except to say that millions will express it, and that the loss embraces untold acres of growing crops destroyed, the wreck of several villages, injury to factories, the stoppage of trains, and the demoralization of business along the St. Louis front.

Another peril of the flood is the threatening stoppage of the immense manufacturing system through a coal famine. There is no "coal famine" today, but there is an unmistakable shortage at most of the steam plants, and, with the dribbling supplies now coming over the river, a few days will see a shutdown of a majority of the coal-using plants in the city, few of the manufacturers having any stock on hand, and a week's storage of coal is a noteworthy exception to the "hand to mouth" policy that prevails even among the largest manufacturers now. For several days past an extremely limited amount has reached this side, and the consequence is that manufacturers are running on "short rations," and are confronted with the certainty of having to let the fires go out unless there be a change in the situation.

The milk supply of St. Louis is likewise threatened, and if the Vandalia, the principal milk line, is stopped by the flood, there will be suffering. The railway situation is so serious that some people are predicting the cessation of passenger traffic on lines from the East within a few days. The Louisville and Nashville is taking care of the Air line passenger traffic from Mount Vernon and that of the Mobile and Ohio today. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern is using its Belmont branch on account of a washout this side of Poplar Bluff. The Vandalia is still holding out for passenger traffic, though freight carrying has been suspended, and is accommodating the Wabash, Chicago and Alton, Jacksonville Southeastern, and Clover-Leaf roads. The Burlington is going up around Quincy on its own tracks. The Ohio and Mississippi remains open and can stand a foot more water, and Cairo short line, although menaced, is doing both passenger and freight business.

The Big Four has resorted to the Vandalia tracks. The Wabash is taking eastern freight up its western tracks to Hannibal, where the river is crossed. Owing to the flooded tracks in East St. Louis and Madison passenger-trains from the north are run over to Alton, where a night is spent, and St. Louis reached the next morning on board the steamer Spread Eagle. On the Merchants' Terminal railroad, between Ferry and Angelica streets, the water has succeeded in getting over the tracks and filling up like a huge basin a territory nearly a block wide and five blocks long.

The water has reached the level of the main river and has flooded the east end of the big Mississippi Glass Works, a section of the yards of the North St. Louis tannery, and the stables of Knapp, Stout & Co. The condition of the flood in North St. Louis has assumed a dangerous shape. Devastation hourly threatens a big and prosperous manufacturing district. Already the losses and damages turn over $1,000,000 and hundreds of men are in enforced idleness. Business in the big lumber yards in this part of town is at a standstill and the lumbermen must endure a loss of at least $75,000. Across the river in Illinois Brooklyn is inundated, and Venice cannot be reached at all by land now. The few people left in the place are being taken off in boats. At Madison a terrible north wind blew the waters up to the Chicago and Alton embankment, which so far had been considered a bulwark against their encroachment. The embankment is either broken or overflooded. Hundreds of acres north of New Madison were covered within an hour. A high street is at the northern end of the town. Over this the waters poured this morning, breaking through the street and forming a waterfall 100 feet wide and 4 feet high. The inhabitants fled and got into freight cars all along the Merchants' Terminal tracks.

East St. Louis, which has borne the full force of the wind, is now an island and in a critical condition. All yesterday, last night, and today, between 300 and 500 men battled with the water along the tracks of the Air Line, Vandalia, and Ohio and Mississippi on the north and west, and the Cairo Short Line on the east. Perhaps the most critical situation of all obtains at East Carondelet. That village is entirely surrounded by water, and a report comes tonight that between 200 and 300 people are in danger of their lives, as large vessels cannot approach the place, and the current is too swift for small boats.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—The Ohio and Mississippi officials here who keep a keen eye on the condition of their road at East St. Louis report that the high water has not interrupted their business to and from St. Louis. The main line is clear and passenger trains are running regularly. The water is over some of the tracks and sidings in the freight yards at East St. Louis, but this is the extent of the trouble.

The only news from Kaskaskia, Ill., up to 11 o'clock tonight is the tidings brought by the steamer Crystal City of the Anchor line to the effect that the several hundred people there are in great danger, as the town proper is already partly submerged and the water this morning was rising rapidly.

CROPS THAT WON'T BE HARVESTED.

Thousands of Acres of Almost Ripe Wheat Washed Out—Egyptian Levee Gone.

CAIRO, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Mississippi River, now at flood height, has proved terribly destructive to farmers in the northern end of this county, as it has spread over the wheat fields. Samuel McClure has 500 acres thus inundated. His brother, Thomas McClure, has 200 acres, and other large growers enough to bring the aggregate up to 2,000 acres. The crop looked magnificent and would have been ready for the harvesters in two weeks. It will prove a total loss. The Ohio at this point is rising only from the effects of the backwater from the Mississippi and now marks forty-three feet on the gauge, or twelve feet too low to cause inconvenience to Cairo.

QUINCY, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Grave fears are entertained tonight that the Indian Grave levee, which protects 60,000 acres of land just north of this city, will give way under the enormous pressure of wind and water. A furious northwest gale has prevailed all night and daily, dashing the waves against the levee with tremendous force. The Mississippi has risen slowly all day and tonight is fifteen feet fourteen inches above low-water mark, a rise of two inches since last night. The enormous waves, which are almost unprecedented on the river, are dashing over the top of the levee, weakening it. But tonight the gale is subsiding and there is hope that the levee will stand. The Alexandria levee gave way this morning and that town is now inundated. Most of the people had already sought places of safety on the high ground, and what few are left are living in the upper stories of their houses. The tracks of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railway are under three feet of water for miles, and no effort is made to run trains between here and Keokuk. Reports from below say that the Sny levee shows no signs of weakening and there is little danger that it will give way.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Reports received by the Mayor today are to the effect that the number of homeless families on the bluffs west of Belleville has increased to 300. Some of them have been in great distress, but their misery is alleviated by the aid sent from Belleville. Two more wagon loads of provisions, clothing, and bedding were sent from here this morning, and preparations for extending further relief are progressing. A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held on Monday, and it is expected that a sufficient sum will be appropriated to supply all the flood sufferers of the country with the necessaries of life until such time as they may be able to shift for themselves. Members of the Ward committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to a fund for the relief of flood sufferers met tonight and reported gratifying success in all parts of the city.

AURORA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The flood is practically unchanged today although the gauge shows there is nearly an inch less water than yesterday. The report of the decline is hailed with delight. The wind has blown strong since morning. The steamer Nellie Bly was sunk today. Last evening G. E. Root and H. H. Ferguson were blown from the yacht Rambler and were nearly drowned. On account of the wind little work could be accomplished by the Relief committee, but no serious inconvenience has resulted. The waves threatened to wash away the Alton tracks at the glass works this afternoon and more levees were built. Refugees are being well cared for.

GALENA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Rain has poured down steadily since early yesterday morning. A strong wind has been blowing since last night. Farmers throughout the country are thoroughly discouraged. The ground is literally flooded from the incessant rains of the last few weeks, and plowing on the low lands has not been commenced.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The break in the Hiles dam west of town yesterday morning caused about a dozen families to move out in order to prevent being carried out in boats. The water rose rapidly and now stands from two to five feet deep over a considerable portion of the west end of town. The other levee extending across that end of the city is being guarded day and night, and great fears are entertained by the residents of the locality. If this should break it would cause a hundred more families to move out. The wind has been blowing a gale here all day and the strain on the levee is terrible.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad has had hard work to save the road across the bottom on Schuyler side, but the timely work of placing hundreds of carloads of stone and sand bags on the embankment saved them from a terrible washout. Trains are running regularly north, but no mail comes from the south. The water is falling slowly, but there is a good prospect for another rise. The steamer D. H. Pike lay up five hours here today on account of the strong wind.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Alton railroad tonight made arrangements to run its night express train between St. Louis and Chicago via Louisiana, Mo., using the "Long Lines" tracks between Louisiana and St. Louis. This route is eighty miles longer than the Alton's regular route. The day passenger traffic between St. Louis and Chicago will be conducted on time, the company pressing into service the Spread Eagle, the regular packet between Alton and St. Louis, the transfer being made at Alton.

ELBURN, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Another heavy rain has put a stop to corn planting. Some corn was planted Monday and Tuesday. A rainfall of 1.70 inches Wednesday has so soaked the ground that there will be no more planting done this week. Seven inches of rain have fallen this month. There has not been as much rainfall in May since 1883.

FIVE INCHES OF RAINFALL.

Trains Abandoned in a Storm—Worst of the Year at Duluth.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—A heavy rainstorm accompanied by violent wind struck Lakefield last night and today. Five inches of water fell in eighteen hours. Sloughs are flooded, lakes full, roads impassable, and many small bridges washed away. Several washouts are reported along the railway. No trains have arrived today. Seeding is not finished. No corn has yet been planted. At Jasper, Minn., yesterday at 5 p. m., the worst rain-storm known for years began and continued for five hours, and considerable damage was done on public roads and bridges. The train on the Great Northern from the north was nine hours late, and the Sioux City and Sioux Falls train, due last night at 10:40 p. m., has been abandoned altogether, as three bridges between here and Sioux Falls are washed out, and one or two on the Sioux City and Northern.

One of the most severe storms of the year struck Duluth, Minn., today. The rain has been falling twenty-four hours and the wind blows thirty-five miles an hour from the northwest. All the ice at the head of the lake is now piled up ten to twenty feet high before the entrance to the harbor of Superior. At Ninth avenue east, where Superior street crosses a ravine, a deep cut has been made by the swollen stream, and half the width of the street washed out, including the street railway tracks, but little other damage has been done by the streams. Captains of incoming steamers report terrific weather on the big lake, and look for serious losses. On the north shore, near Port Arthur, the wind is reported to be blowing seventy miles an hour.

BLIZZARD IN WISCONSIN.

Rain-Storm Turns to Snow, with High Winds Blowing—Mills Closed Down.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Since 6 o'clock last evening two inches of rain fell and it has not yet ceased to fall. The temperature tonight is 35° with a brisk wind. Ice may form before morning. The southern Minnesota division of the Milwaukee road suffered a washout west of Jackson, which has not yet been repaired. Owing to a washout on the Northwestern road east of here trains are delayed several hours and are then sent by way of the Milwaukee road to Camp Douglas. All streams are out of their banks and the local damage is considerable. The Mississippi is above eight feet and rising fast, but no damage is feared.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—The continued heavy rains are causing considerable damage throughout Wisconsin. A heavy washout at Glendale and Kendall, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, occurred today. Both places are under water and railroad travel is suspended, as several miles of track have been washed away. The Northwestern trains are going round by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. The dams at Ironton and Glendale are out, causing much damage to grain in the bottoms. It is feared other dams will go out, as the Baraboo River is rising rapidly. The river at Wausau is as high now as the mill owners care to see it, but it is still rising and unless the rain stops it will be eighteen inches higher tomorrow. The mill owners fear heavy damage. At Fort Atkinson the Rock River is higher now than at any time in two years. The farmers thereabouts are discouraged over the corn crop. It is so wet that work on the farms is at a standstill. At New Richmond this afternoon the rain turned to sleet and snow. The heaviest fall is reported at Cumberland, where there are six inches of snow on the ground.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—It has rained here steadily and continuously for forty-eight hours. A furious snow-storm set in from the north at 10 o'clock today and has raged violently ever since. The blizzard is now increasing in fury and the temperature falling rapidly. The snow is several inches deep and the face of the country has the appearance of January.

DURAND, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—Snow began falling at 7 o'clock this evening. The wind changed north and is much cooler.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—It has rained steadily for three days and three nights and shows no signs of abating. The Fox and Wolf Rivers have risen several feet and the lowlands in the county are flooded. No serious damage is reported, but considerable hardship prevails.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—After having rains for several days a heavy snow blizzard is now in progress.

FAIRCHILD, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—A drenching rain began falling last night and after continuing eighteen hours changed to snow. The wind is blowing twenty miles an hour.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—A most terrific snow-storm has been raging for the last eight hours. The wind blows a perfect hurricane from the north, and the thermometer is down to the freezing point. Great damage is feared to grain and fruit trees.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—The heaviest rain-storm of the season of over forty-eight hours' duration this afternoon turned into sleet and snow.

RICE LAKE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—It has been snowing here all the afternoon. It commenced raining last night and today turned to snow. The storm is so severe that the mills in this city closed down.

MANCHESTER, Wis., May 18.—The rain that began falling last night changed this morning to snow. The ground is now covered to a depth of several inches.

CREVASSES GROWING WORSE.

One New One Near New Orleans and Rice Plantations Are Being Submerged.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19.—[Special.]—Good weather has temporarily disarmed the river of some of its terror, but there is little change in the outlook. The Anchor crevasse has widened to 275 feet and the Mississippi Valley road is hesitating in its attempt to close the break. The current is so strong that the crevasse cannot be reached from the outside and the undergrowth is so thick that it cannot be approached from the rear. The road officials say that if the United States will place protection mattresses to hold the ends of the break the company will have some chance to come near the place, but Engineer Mills has not yet decided to furnish the mattresses asked for.

The Happy Point crevasse has been closed. The crevasse at Hariem, at the New Orleans and Northeastern road, is getting worse. Since the storm carried away the cribbing the men have been unable to build a new line, as the river is constantly deepening and widening the channel through the sandy batture. If the crevasse is not closed by morning the batture will be gone and the river right against the levee and the break, and further effort at protection will be in vain. In that case it will be a large crevasse and submerge a number of small rice plantations. The break is on the rice plantation of Harpel & Davis, thirty-eight miles below the city.

Reports tonight from Hard Scrabble levee, Tensas Parish, between Lake St. John and Lake Bruin, say that the levee is expected to break tonight. The damage will be immense and it is feared great loss of stock and possibly life may result.

DAM BURST AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Bohemians Ordered from the Flats—Water Rising Rapidly.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—It was rumored here at midnight that one of the dams sixty miles up the Mississippi had burst early today; that the extra rush of water with the Mississippi had caused the St. Cloud dam to be partially destroyed, at the Bohemian flats, the lowest point in the city, the water has already risen two feet four inches above the line at midnight Wednesday. The first fierce rise was noticed at noon today. At 7 p. m. the water had risen one foot two inches, from then until midnight there was a further advance of eleven inches. At 8 p. m. tonight the people living within three blocks were ordered to quit their residences. Since then there has been a steady exodus of Bohemian families.

At midnight a report was received that there had been a further break in the St. Cloud dam, that there would be a further rise of four feet here by 8 a. m. This report cannot be verified at this time. At the flats the water has risen another 2½ inches.

RIVER TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

Raft Boats Forced to Tie Up Because of a Rise at Winona.

WINONA, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—As a result of the heavy rains of the last few days the Mississippi is rising rapidly, coming up five inches last night. The Chippewa River above here is reported bank-full and Lake Pepin is also reported rising considerably. A higher stage of water is expected, and it is not improbable that a repetition of the 1891 high water, when the lower part of the city was flooded, may be had. On account of the heavy rains and high winds navigation on this part of the river is at a standstill and all raft boats are tied up. The mercury dropped thirty degrees since last night.

SWEPT AWAY IN THE FLOOD.

Five Lives Lost in the Arkansas River—Damage at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 19.—[Special.]—The flood situation here is growing critical, although the washout on the Fort Smith railroad near Russellville was quickly repaired and traffic restored on that road. The Valley route is in the same condition as yesterday. The whole of Eagle Township, this county, and one-half of Ashley Township are under water. Argenta, or North Little Rock, is the only sufferer. In Little Rock this afternoon the large two-story building of the Elite Furniture company and one of the buildings of the Little Rock Cooperage company were washed into the river, over 100 yards of the bank having been washed away by the flood. Numerous small cabins have been carried away by the floods, and tenants from plantations have come to the city for shelter or boats to convey their families to places of safety. The river reached a stage of 27½ feet, which is higher than the great flood of 1884, and is rising.

TEXARKANA, Ark., May 19.—The Red River flood has greatly weakened all railroad bridges so that trains are no longer run over them. No mails from St. Louis have been received here since Saturday last.

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., May 19.—The flood in the Arkansas River is disastrous. Yesterday two Germans who resided on the opposite side of the river were drowned while attempting to cross to this city, and three children were drowned at a point a few miles above here.

TORNADO NEAR CINCINNATI.

Barns and Houses Blown Down and Several Persons Hurt.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—A tornado passed over the northwestern part of Hamilton County yesterday afternoon, causing destruction in territory nearly three miles in length. It began about a mile north of Miamitown. At John Arnold's farm a new ten-room dwelling house and a large new barn were ruined. Mrs. Arnold was in the cellar and is probably fatally injured. Mr. Arnold was blown several hundred feet and had his shoulder dislocated. Fences and trees were swept away. A heavy downfall of rain accompanied the wind and extended over a large area.

VIOLENT STORMS AT BALTIMORE.

The City Deluged, Sewers Burst, and Garden Farms Ruined.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—[Special.]—Six terrific storms passed over Baltimore and the lower counties today, coming from the southeast and southwest. The rainfall was the heaviest in years. Marsh market was flooded. Sewers were unable in some parts of the city to carry off the immense volumes of water and burst, tearing up the streets and flooding cellars. In the lower part of the city the streets were turned into miniature rivers, corner stores were washed out, and the first floors of houses flooded. In the country serious damage was done to the crops of early vegetables. Whole acres of tomatoes and strawberries were washed out and destroyed.

BROTHER AND SISTER DROWNED.

Kansas Streams Again Swelling—Transportation of Mails Stopped.

MARYSVILLE, Kas., May 19.—The river, which has been falling, is again on the rise, and still further damage by floods is anticipated. No mail has reached this city for over forty-eight hours.

WICHITA, Kas., May 19.—Irwin and Ella Osborn, brother and sister, attempted to cross a swollen creek near Elbing, in Butler County, Kas. The current swept the horse and buggy down stream and both the occupants were drowned.

WESTERN LINES IN BAD CONDITION.

Much Damage Done by the Storm to the Various Railroads.

Havoc is still being played by the weather on the Western railway lines. At the office of the General Superintendent of the St. Paul road it was learned that no trains had arrived at Sioux City since Wednesday morning. The St. Paul has not attempted to start any trains out of Manilla for Sioux City. The bridge at the latter point is partially washed out. The St. Paul lines in Iowa, the Dakotas, and Southern Minnesota are in a demoralized condition. The General Superintendent thought yesterday afternoon that the tracks would be repaired by this morning. Trains arriving over the St. Paul from Omaha were all the way from an hour and a half to three hours late.

The Rock Island has been compelled to run all its through trains west by way of Kansas City and St. Joseph. This arrangement has necessitated a temporary readjustment of the schedule. General Supt. Allen said yesterday afternoon: "We are making good time by way of Kansas City, but we have been compelled to take the trains off the line west of Omaha owing to washouts between Omaha and Beatrice. We do not hope to run trains through Beatrice for three days to come. The road-bed is soft all along the western line. I was out in the worst region yesterday, and before the late rain was shining and it looked as if the storm had ceased."

All the western trains over the Rock Island were an hour or more late yesterday, and the system was undeniably in bad shape.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Northwestern roads are in much better condition, although some of the "Q" trains were many hours late. P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent of the road, received a dispatch yesterday from the Superintendent west of Ottumwa, Ia., in which it was said that trains out that way were running as usual, with trifling loss of time owing to soft tracks and heavy winds. In cases where trains were delayed for any length of time the company furnished the passengers with meals and comfortable quarters. The "Q" train that should have arrived here at 8 a. m. Wednesday did not get in till 4:15 yesterday morning. The train scheduled to arrive here at 2:15 p. m. yesterday was two hours and thirteen minutes late. The General Superintendent said yesterday afternoon:

"We are running our Western trains out of this city as usual. The triangle connecting Omaha, Ashland, and Plattsmouth has been in bad shape, there being six washouts between the three points. A soggy track and heavy winds west of Omaha have not contributed to the speed or pleasure of railroading. The line between here and Omaha is all right. We received a telegram from the Burlington and Missouri this morning that its line west of Omaha was repaired and that our trains could be handled. The train that should have arrived here at 8 a. m. this morning was six hours and thirty-eight minutes late."

The General Superintendent of the Northwestern said: "Our tracks in Northern Iowa are causing us trouble, and the line west is soft. Trains are running over the Union Pacific tracks as usual. Our trains are leaving this city on time. Trains in from the West this morning were from one to two hours late on account of delays caused by wind and soft tracks west of Omaha."

W. H. Knight, General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific in this city, received a dispatch from J. Monroe, General Freight Agent at Omaha, last night, saying that all damage from storm to the Union Pacific lines had been repaired, and that all trains were running regularly.

FAIR WEATHER THIS MORNING.

The Weather Man, in the Face of Defeat, Makes Another Bold Prophecy.

Jupiter Pluvius has been playing pranks on Observer Frankenfeld of the local Weather Bureau. He has been having fun with the young men up in the Auditorium tower, who draw isotherms and isobas on government weather maps.

When Mr. Frankenfeld got out the maps Wednesday night Chicago was in the storm center of a nasty, mean, little, rheumatism-provoking storm that kept up a cross-fire between a drizzle and a rain, the sort of weather that even burglars won't go out in and that drives policemen to shelter from raw, searching winds that carry rain through storm-coats and defy umbrellas. Well, Mr. Frankenfeld looked at the reports from points around and about and he concluded the storm would pass away by the next morning, and he prophesied "fair weather until Friday." That was where old Jupiter Pluvius gave one of his scornful laughs. He just anchored his little pet storm over Chicago, tied it so hard and fast that it didn't move ten miles in twelve hours, and when the weather man put on his pajamas and alligator slippers yesterday morning and looked out his window for the sunshine he had predicted he found instead that same penetrating misting rain, the dampness and discomforts of an ideally unpleasant day. Perhaps he swore softly to himself at the prospect. If he forgot to, it need cause no uneasiness, for there were enough true citizens of Chicago who did to make up for his oversight.

Three-quarters of an inch of rainfall got inside the rain-gauge during Wednesday night. Yesterday the storm moved slowly across the lake and from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. it had transferred its center from Chicago to Grand Haven. It seemed satisfied with that locality last night and it is probably still there this morning. Chicago kept in the edge of the storm all day and towards night Milwaukee and La Crosse had come in for a share of the rain. When the observations were taken at 7 o'clock rain was also falling in Valentine, Neb.; Wichita, Kas., and Fort Smith, Ark. Then there was a nice little storm down in the pan-handle marked on the map with red chalk, which was growing, and, though it was moving toward the Gulf of Mexico, the weather folk would not insure its not coming to Chicago. "Everything comes to Chicago, you know," said one of the weather-men, "and when anything gets here it is liable to put up its tents and stay awhile."

"Fair weather by morning, clearing during the night, is the only prediction I can make for tomorrow," Mr. Frankenfeld said last night. "I say this in the full possession of my faculties, realizing the tricks the weather has played on me during the last few days and the possibilities of the future. You may say, however, that I have almost ceased to have faith in the usual tests of the Weather Bureau. Perhaps this will make my fall easier if it is raining hard tomorrow morning."

People in Chicago had another unpleasant weather feature to contend with. In addition to the constant drip, drip from stone fronts and the mist and rain from overhead, the thermometer reached a particularly low point, considering the summer is supposed to be here. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 50°, and during the day it continued to drop until it had reached 40° by dark. Out of the nineteen days of May so far gone by there have been thirteen days when rain has fallen, not to mention the cloudy days. Not hard rains or even showers at all times, often just such a day as that of yesterday, weather that makes a man go back on his food and causes more profanity than a dozen hot days in August.

Wednesday night's heavy rain has not affected the water supply save to make it a little cloudy. The river is somewhat higher, but the canal pumps still hold it in control, and City Engineer Clark fears no trouble. The unsettled weather, however, delays the opening of the North Shore intake, from which South Siders hoped to gain relief after May 10.

No serious breaks were reported at the sewer department. One at Vernon avenue and Sixty-fourth street was reported to Commissioner Aldrich about noon.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, above zero, 8 a. m., 54 degrees; 9 a. m., 55; 10 a. m., 54; 11 a. m., 51; 12 m., 51; 1 p. m., 50; 3 p. m., 49; 6 p. m., 47. Barometer, 8 a. m., 28.70; 6 p. m. 28.89.

HAS IMPAIRED THE MAIL SERVICE.

Letters Received at the Postoffice One-Third Less than Usual.

The continued heavy rains have greatly injured the postal service, and the volume of mail from Western points, which are effected most by the floods, is one-third less than the average. All the Western, Northwestern, and southwestern trains were from three to twelve hours late yesterday, and no mail at all was received from Sioux City, where the great flood of the day before occurred.

Mails from Omaha and Kansas City were sent in a roundabout way, both approaches to the Omaha bridge being under water. The Omaha mail train came in via Plattsmouth, Neb., covering almost twice the distance of the regular route. Council Bluffs mail was sent around the same way. The Santa Fé line is in very bad condition, washouts being frequent along the line. The eastbound lines are also beginning to feel the effects of the heavy rains, and the Lake Shore and Wabash mail trains were each several hours late.

Nearly Drowned While Fording a Creek.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—Thomas Barriger, seated in a buggy drawn by a mule on which Simon Carson was riding, attempted to cross Sand Creek today. While the water was not deep the current was strong. The mule was swept off its feet and drowned. Messrs. Barriger and Carson had narrow escapes. A small sachel containing $100 in bills was washed out of the buggy and sunk.

Streams at Flood Height in Ohio.

DAYTON, O., May 19.—Continued rains have created a serious situation for farmers. The streams are all at flood height, and danger of washouts render railway traffic precarious. The Pennsylvania line has had a washout between Richmond and Hamilton, and this sends all Cincinnati trains via Dayton to Chicago.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Port List.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Arrived—Propeller John Otis, Cedar River; W. S. Carter, Ludington; Thomas H. Smith, Menominee; Viking, Algoma; Simon Langell, Escanaba; schooner Lucia A. Simpson, Bruce; Howlett, Apprentice Boy, Manistee; Mercury, Conneaut, and Lydia, Ludington; Charlie Marshall, Frankfort; Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; Lumberman, Whitefish Bay; Eliza Day, Pierport; Mary A. Packard, Jacksonport; Ezra Fuller, S. A. Wood, Manistee; Schooner Libbie Carter, Pentwater; Festinger, Active, Festinger; Minerva, Muskegon; Richard Mott, Cheboygan; G. L. Wrenn, Green Bay; F. S. Marsh, Escanaba; Ada Ogden, Pine Lake; Imobee, Pentwater; Minnesota, Escanaba; City Racine, Muskegon, Glenn, South Haven; Petoskey, Harbor Springs; Lawrence, Manitowoc; Watson, Manitowoc; Mary L. Frost, Ogdensburg; Seneca, Hudson, Buffalo; H. S. Jewett, Buffalo; Lehigh, Erie; sundries. Cleared—Propellers Albert Roper, Muskegon; Martin, Thomas H. Smith, Menominee; W. G. Carter, Ludington; Alice E. Wilds, Escanaba; Scotia, Manistee; Swanson, Green Bay; schooners Blake, Robert Howlett, Manistee; Capt. Naughton, Laura Simpson, Manistee; Alert, Nogue Bay, Peshtigo; Bertha White, Peshtigo; Rover, Peshtigo; Day, and Ella Ellinwood, Pine Lake; C. L. Pick, South Haven; Conneaut, Mercury, Lydia, Ludington; five Lawson, Elk Rapids; Guido, Newport; Charlie Marshall, Frankfort; Lumberman, White Fish Bay; tugs, Propellers Glenn, South Haven; Petoskey, Harbor Springs; Salmonera, Portland; Soo City, St. Joe; Sangatuck, Pentwater; City of Chicago, St. Joe; City of Traverse, Duluth; Munson, Manitowoc; City of Racine, Muskegon; Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor, sundries. Propellers, F. E. Packer, Buffalo; C. A. Eddy, Buffalo; Susan E. Peck, schooner N. A. Eddy, Buffalo; propeller F. D. Stimson, Sarnia, grain.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Vessel men had hard work to secure cargoes, owing to the light shipping demand for grain. Rates held unchanged. Charter—To Buffalo—Sioux City, Hudson, corn; Seneca, wheat and corn: Albany, corn and oats. To Midland—J. Burt, corn, at 1¼ cents. Totals: Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 170,000 bu; total, 68,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights quiet and steady. Charters—Waverly, Milwaukee, 80 cents; Folsom, Nelson, Mitchell, Chicago, 50 cents; Weston, Escanaba, 50 cents; Bradley, Two Harbors, 80 cents; Braidwood, Duluth, 30 cents. Canal freights firm; wheat, 2¼ cents to New York.

CLEVELAND, O.—There was little tonnage on the market for grain and vessel rates and freights held steady. Charters—Ore—Aztec, David Wallace, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 75 cents; Columbia, Foster, Ashland to Ohio ports, 81.30; lumber—Mineral State, Manistique to Cleveland, $2.25.

DULUTH, MINN.—Grain shippers would pay but 2 cents for wheat to Buffalo today and vessels are generally going to Two Harbors and Ashland for ore in preference to taking that rate.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered—St. Peter, wheat to Buffalo, 1¾ cents.

About the Lakes.

DULUTH, MINN.—A heavy northwest gale blew down the conveyor trestle between Elevators B and C this morning, falling on the steamer Rust. Her smokestack was wrecked, much of the standing rigging ruined, and house damaged.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Capt. Closy of the *New York*, which arrived Monday, reported today that Martin Murphy fell overboard twelve miles from Buffalo at daylight Monday and was drowned. Floats were thrown to him instantly, but he could not be found. Murphy lived at Williamsburg, Long Island. The Nelson sailors were arrested by the Marshal and brought before the United States Commissioner. Case adjourned until Saturday.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—The ore hoisters on Nypano and Cleveland and Pittsburg docks have forced an advance of 2c per gross ton. The men were paid 85c, the same as last season. Work on the docks was stopped at noon, and boats consigned will be delayed to other Lake Erie ports. Dock managers refuse to pay the advance and claim they are in good shape to fill idle. No effort will be made to employ new men, and boats will be delayed unless changed to other ports. The Specular and Magnetic mines in this evening and were ordered to Erie. There is no trouble with shovelers, but nothing can be done until the hoisters return to work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—Capt. McFee of the schooner Edwin, towed by steamer Folsom, reports a mutiny by three non-union sailors while coming down St. Clair River. He ordered the men to scrape the forecastle, but they refused to do so. Later one attacked the Captain twice, threatening to kill him, and the other two tried to assist in the second attack. Capt. McFee then got a revolver from the cabin and compelled the men to keep quiet. On arrival here the men left without being paid, and McFee swore out warrants for their arrest. Other non-union men were put on the Nelson with police protection. Police also guarded the crew of the Mitchell of the same tow.

The loss on the jettisoned cargo of the steamer Russia was ascertained today at about $45,000. Besides the clothing were picked up on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie, but the authorities asked so heavy a duty on the goods that they were left there. Capt. Matthew Sadlows Valley. Capt. James Pratt, left this evening on its first trip with package freight to Chicago.

Marine Notes.

The fog-horn on South Manitou, Lake Michigan, has been repaired, and is again in operation.

The northwest storm and continuous rain all day yesterday greatly interfered with the loading of vessels at the grain elevators.

The tug Prindiville, which sank in the river at Kinzie street bridge the other night, was pumped out yesterday and is afloat and all right.

The crew of non-union sailors put aboard the barge Eddy of the Eddy-Shaw fleet were under police protection yesterday. The steamer Charles Eddy and its consort, both grain loaded, expected to get away last night.

The revenue cutter Andy Johnson arrived at Chicago yesterday and is lying at anchor in the outer harbor. Capt. Davis is in command, as usual. It is stated that it is to make a cruise to Lake Superior. Meanwhile it is examining ships' papers right and left in Chicago.

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CHARADE'S GOOD RACE

WITH GARRISON UP HE NIPS THE CARLTON ON THE POST.

Sir Walter Makes a Runaway Race of the Seaside Stakes—"Old Bones" Raceland Wins His First Race—Void, Sir Catesby, and Zorling the Other Brooklyn Runners—Gloucester Racing—Starter Pettingill Here—Prospects of a Poor Field in the Hesing Stakes.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Disagreeable weather today spoiled what should have been a fine day's racing. The program was excellent, the Seaside Stakes for 2-year-olds and the rich Carlton Stakes for 3-year-olds being down for decision. The former gave the talent a bad upset. They selected the Bonnie Lee colt as being most worthy of support and made him a red-hot favorite at 6 to 5, while it was 4 to 1 or better against all the others. Little Jockey Stevenson got a flying start with Sir Walter and, going right to the front, led from flag to finish, winning quite handily by a length from the Bonnie Lee colt, who was four lengths in front of the Louisette colt, third. It was 20 to 1 against the winner.

Patron was the choice of the talent for the Carlton Stakes and went to the post with the short odds of 2 to 1 against him. Charade was second favorite at 3 to 1. Osric and Actor made the running together, with Mars, Charade, and Airshaft close up, the favorite lying way back in the bunch. There was little change in these positions until the turn for home, where Osric dropped back beaten. At the head of the homestretch Mars caught Actor and the contest seemed to be between them, as Garrison was pocketed with Charade, who appeared to be their only dangerous opponent.

Garrison Does Some Good Riding.

Finding that he could not get through the bunch Garrison went around on the outside. Charade gradually overhauled Mars, who had shaken off Actor, and in a good finish won by a head. Mars was three lengths in front of Actor, while the favorite Patron was far back in the ruck.

"Old Bones" Raceland won his first race of the year when he carried off the opening event on the card, a handicap sweepstakes at a mile and a sixteenth. He had to stretch his neck to do it, as he won by only a nose from Masterlode. Raceland was favorite at 7 to 10, Masterlode second choice at 5 to 1, and Madstone third choice at 7 to 1. They finished in exactly that order. Allen Bane and Snowball went out and made the running, with Fitzpatrick waiting with Raceland and Hamilton doing the same with Masterlode. These came through on the last turn and fought it out all the way through the stretch, Raceland beating Masterlode a nose in the very last jump. Madstone was a length away.

Void was the favorite at 7 to 5 for the next event, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, with selling allowances.

Void, Too, Won on the Post.

In the stretch the Lady Longfellow colt looked all over a winner. He tired badly, however, nearing the finish, and Void, coming with a rush, just got up and won by a head, the Lady Longfellow colt beating Yosemite a neck for second money.

The Morris filly Fauvette was a hot favorite in the fifth event, but the Western colt Sir Catesby and St. Hubert coming with a rattle at the finish defeated her handily. Sir Catesby won handily by a half-length from St. Hubert with Fauvette half a length away third.

Zorling, against whom the substantial odds of 6 to 1 were laid, simply played with her opponents in the last event. She won with the greatest ease by two lengths. Airplant was second, two lengths and a half before Great Guns.

Summaries of the Races.

The summaries follow:

First race, handicap, sweepstake, $1,000 added, one mile and a sixteenth—Raceland, 120 pounds (Fitzpatrick), 7 to 10, won; Masterlode, 108 (Hamilton), 5 to 1, second; Madstone, 112 (Littlefield), 7 to 1, third. Requefort, 100 (Lamley), 30 to 1; Duo Grande, 108 (Rogers), 10 to 1; Allan Bane, 100 (Blake), 20 to 1, and Snowball, 108 (Stevenson), 40 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:50½.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, Seaside Stakes, value $2,000, five furlongs—Sir Walter, 110 pounds (Stevenson), 6 to 5, won; Bonnie Lee, 107 pounds (Sims), 4 to 5, was; Lady Longfellow colt, 91 (W. Midgley), 8 to 1, second; Yosemite, 97 (J. Midgley), 8 to 1, third; Sal. James, 103 (C. Hall), 8 to 1; Rustic Fox, 97 (A. Covington), 30 to 1; Elrad, 106 (H. Bergen), 30 to 1; Elma, 80 (Keefe), 40 to 1; and The Shark, 85 (Benjamin), 15 to 1 ran unplaced. Time, 1:03½.

Third race, for 3-year-olds, Seaside Selling Stakes, for 2-year-olds and upwards, $1,000 added, three-quarters of a mile—Void, 107 pounds (Sims), 7 to 5, won; Lady Longfellow colt, 91 (W. Midgley), 3 to 1, second; Yosemite, 97 (J. Midgley), 8 to 1, third; Sal. James, 103 (C. Hall), 8 to 1; Rustic Fox, 97 (A. Covington), 30 to 1; Elrad, 106 (H. Bergen), 30 to 1; Elma, 80 (Keefe), 40 to 1; and The Shark, 85 (Benjamin), 15 to 1 ran unplaced. Time, 1:16½.

Fourth race, Seaside Selling Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $50 each, $1,500 added, five furlongs—Sir Walter, 110 pounds (Stevenson), 50 to 100, won; Lady Longfellow colt, 100 (J. Lambley), 10 to 1, second; Louisette colt, 100 (J. Lambley), 10 to 1, third; Isabel colt (W. Midgely), 15 to 1; Bliss colt, 100 (Orr), 15 to 1; Wicket filly, 96 (Blake), 10 to 1; Extra, 105 (Pickering), 30 to 1; Little Neil, 108 (McCarthy), 15 to 1; Philanthropist, 100 (A. Covington), 20 to 1; Rob, 108 (Littlefield), 10 to 1; Illonia, 104 (Penn), 30 to 1; Fancy colt, 104 (Narvie), 4 to 1, ran unplaced. Time, 1:02½.

Fourth race, Carlton Stakes, for 3-year-olds, $100 each, with $1,500 added, one mile—Charade, 123 pounds (Garrison), 3 to 1, won; Mars, 122 (Littlefield), 4 to 1, second; Actor, 122 (Stevenson), 30 to 1, third; Corsewall, 122 (Hayward), 20 to 1; Patron, 122 (Pickering), 2 to 1; Lord Motley, 122 (Sims), 30 to 1; Airshaft, 119 (Festerston), 10 to 1; Osric, 122 (Carol), 4 to 1; and Narbonne colt, 122 (O. Hall), 100 to 1, ran unplaced. Time, 1:44.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Sir Catesby, 115 pounds (Simms), 5 to 1, won handily by half a length; St. Hubert, 115 (Lambley), 7 to 2, second by a length; Miss Fauvette, 110 (Littlefield), 3 to 5, third by four lengths. Time, 1:16¼. Great Guns, Airplant, Zorling, Dr. Anthony, 115; Canvass, 115; Moderator colt, 115, and Poor Jonathan, 115, also ran.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Zorling, 108 pounds (Simms), 5 to 1, won easily by a length; Airplant, 106 (Lamley), 9 to 1, second by two lengths, whipping; Great Guns, 110 (McCarthy), 8 to 1, third by four lengths. Time, 1:16¼. Cerberus, 118, and Emblem, 106, also ran.

Friday's Brooklyn Program.

Friday's Brooklyn entries are:

First race, selling sweepstakes, $1,000 added, seller allowances, five furlongs—Dr. Jim, 110; Annie R. colt, 108; Cœur de Leon, 103; Sir Richard, 103; Ethie colt, 103; Rear Guard, 105; Nan Richards gelding, 105; Merrimette, 105; Bounce Lily, 105; Hiram, 105; Jilt, 100; Little Mid, 100.

Second race, sweepstakes of $20 each, $1,000 added, for 3-year-olds, one mile and a furlong—Lady of the Harem, 124 pounds; Castaway II., 126; Westchester, 122; Warpath, 122; Tom Rogers, 122; Sir Arthur, 96; Temple, 106; Medford, 101; Verity, 103; Mambrino, 98; Baltimore, 98.

Third race, handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, $1,000 added, one mile and a furlong—Banquet, 113 pounds; Portchester, 108; Tammany, 105; George B., 96.

Fourth race, Maturity Handicap for 4-year-olds, $50 each, $1,500 added, one mile and a furlong—Dr. Rosbrook, 113 pounds; Allen Bane, 100; Lepanto, 100; Lowlander, 100; Willie L., 105; Fairview, 105; Believue, 106; Mitt Young, 104; Russell, 118; Fairy, 113; Pickerick, 116.

Fifth race, selling sweepstakes of $20 each for 3-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added, six furlongs—Lerida, 100 pounds; Waicott, 106; Onward, 112; Padre, 94; Foreigner, 102; Busteed, 114; Mitt Young, 110; Kingsbridge, 108; Cynosure, 104.

Sixth race, sweepstakes of $20 each, for maiden 3-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added, one mile—Lyons (Knickknack filly), 103 pounds; Barefoot, Blizzard, Emperor Otho, Flatlands, St. Hubert, 106.

ONLY ONE GLOUCESTER FAVORITE.

Edison, Delinke, Juggler, Hemet, Flattery, and Maggie B. the Winners.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—[Special.]—The races at Gloucester today were very good considering, and run off on a muddy track. Flattery in the fifth race was the only favorite among the winners, the others being all second-choice horses. The summary follows:

First race, five furlongs—Edison (Houbes), 4 to 1, won; Skess Gelster (Kuchen), 5 to 1, second; High C. (Morris), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾.

Second race, four furlongs—Delinke filly (Shadeau), 5 to 2, won; Return colt (Morris), 2 to 1, second; Kari B., (Kuchen), even, third. Time, 52.

Third race, one mile—Juggler (J. Bergen), 3 to 1, won; Gloster (J. Doane), 9 to 5, second; Ed Magin (O. Jones), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:46.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Hemet (Kuchen), 5 to 1, won; Jersey (E. Tribe), 4 to 1, second; Barthena (J. Bergen), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:29½.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Flattery (E. Tribe), 7 to 10, won; Inservation (Hark), 4 to 1, second; Rafter (Walker), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Maggie B. (E. Tribe), 8 to 1, won; Philander (Dunn), 7 to 1, second; Bonnie B. (Williamson), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:36¾.

Friday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, seven furlongs—Letcon, 114 pounds; Brown Duke, 109; Prince Edward, 108; Jim Clare, 108; Hispent, 105; Prodigal, 108; Leo Bright, 108; Belinda, 106; Mistress, 103; Harry Albers, 108; Toe Sawyer, 101; Congress, 101; Money Mad, 96.

Second race, three and a half furlongs—Bright Eyes, 110 pounds; Low, 110; Return Colt, 110; Jewell Belding, 110; Rigney, 110; Emma, 107; Helen Block, 107; Maria Barnes Colt, 103; Doctor, late Turn Taw Colt, 103; Arva, 106; Clover filly, 106.

Third race, six and a quarter furlongs—Dago, 116 pounds; Double Cross, 108; Arthur Davis, 108; Edie M., 105; Mistress, 102; Jersey, 96.

Fourth race, one mile—Joe Courtney, 113 pounds; Pinto, 106; John Arms, 103; Capstone, 103; Allan Archer, 103; Grimaldi, 103; Bravo, 98; King Solomon, 93; Baltimore, 91.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Objection, 121 pounds; Sunday (by Spendmore), 109; Mamie Beaton, 100; Sunday (by Iron Clad), 100; Bryson, 106; Austral, 106; Ecstacy, 104; Ballad, 104; Bonnie Lass, 104; Silence, 104; Alarmeer, 102; Zingara, 97; Pickidine, 94; Prohibition, 94; Anna E., 88.

Sixth race, seven and a half furlongs—Kblis, 108 pounds; Queen Lona, 106; Postello, 104; Charles Reed, 104; Edward T., 104; Dousman, 104; Tourist, 104; Bias, 104; Welcher, 104; My Craft, 102.

LIGHT FIELD FOR THE HESING.

Starter Pettingill in Chicago, and So, Too, Is Col. Jack Chinn.

Tomorrow will bring the opening day of the Garfield Park spring meeting, but under the most unfavorable auspices if the state of the weather and condition of the track are to be taken into consideration.

Yesterday's steady down-pour of rain put the track in horrible condition for racing purposes, and the club officials are beginning to realize that a grave mistake was made last fall in covering the track with sand to make it suitable for winter racing. Almost knee-deep with a soft, pasty mud, with here and there at every few feet holes six inches deep filled with water, lumpy and spotty, the track is in sarth ing but a safe condition, and few owners will care to risk the delicate limbs of their thoroughbreds in such going.

The purse races will fill all right, as the conditions are such that old selling platers and "dogs" used to hard knocks can romp through the mud at their own pleasure with but small loss to their owners and of great benefit to the public should any of them fall and become permanently disabled.

The Hesing Stakes for 2-year-olds, which will be worth $2,000 to the winner, will hardly send more than a corporal's guard to face Starter Pettingill at the post.

Blitzen, the little brown colt of "Virginia" Bradley's stable, will surely not start, although the going is just to his liking, and he stood more than a chance of winning the first stake event of the meeting. It was learned yesterday that Blitzen was badly bruised and shaken up during his trip from the East, as the partitions in the car in which he was riding were shaken down by the momentum of the train, and horses and timber were mixed together in great confusion. Blitzen's shoulder is very lame and he appears to be suffering from some internal trouble. It was this difficulty that he could move about yesterday, although he was given light exercise to keep him from stiffening.

His stable companion, Derango, by imp. Dalnacardoch—Blue Lodge, was also given a bad shaking up and will be unable to take part in any races for several weeks.

Zaldivar is declared a non-starter as he is about two weeks off and is being saved for the Derby. The Oakdale stable's Falero, and "White Hat" McCarthy's Esmarado are too far behind in their work to take part in the event, although at that either one might prove dangerous customers and would be well up in front going under the wire. Tom Elliott is sick and unable to leave his stall. This leaves only Little Billy, Bob Forester, Reticence, Wightman, Notus, and White Wings as possible starters, with none of them at the track yesterday. Most of them will arrive during the day barring the dangers of railroad travel.

Probably the only stables now quartered at the track that can turn out a string of horses fit for racing are those of Jim Davis and Charlie Hughes. In the former stable is Uncle Frank, a Jim Johnson colt out of Lady Frank, of whom his owner has great expectations in the Derby. Blue Banner, who would revel in the present going and make a creditable showing. Galo, a chestnut maiden by Vauxhall—Myralla and a half-brother to Experience; Warden, a Pat Malloy colt and a perfect picture of that veteran Irish Pat, and McGinty are all looking well up and fit for a brush at any time. Davis has in the same stable an unnamed horse 6 years old by imp. Rossington—Maggie Hunt of whom he promises great things in the future, although the horse at present looks fat enough to kill.

Charlie Hughes has under his care Experience, who looks better than ever, Anne Elizabeth, Lizzie McPutt, and Bess McDuff, who would be ready to race by tomorrow if the track was in any kind of condition.

Lamsaney Bros. arrived at the track yesterday morning from the East, bringing with them Secretaries, Cruiser, Serria, Germanic, Lillian, Tom Daly, and four others.

Scoggan Bros. sent a delegation last night and Bennett & Warn, who were suspended at Guttenberg for the queer running of Veronia, Duke Faber reinstated, will round up at the track with their string this morning.

The following suspension and rulings of last year still stand:

Suspended—Jockey McInerney. Ruled off—Andy McCarthy, Gemoets, J. Kelly, and "Cash" Sloan. Horses—Post Odds (ruled off at St. Louis), Signature, and St. Albans; owner, J. H. Magee.

Charles H. Pettingill, who succeeds Col. Jack Chinn as starter, arrived in the city yesterday. Pettingill is no stranger to Chicago, as he raced his own horses ten years ago on the old West Side track. He brings with him as his assistant R. McCann, a young New-Yorker, who has had considerable experience in handling horses at the post. Starter Pettingill is a quiet, pleasant-faced man with an eye strictly for business and which bodes no good to the jockey who refuses to obey his orders at the post. He had heard that the Western jockeys were a tough lot of boys, as a rule, to handle, but with a significant twinkle in his eye said that a little time and a few dollars would make them obedient.

Col. Jack Chinn, too, is in town ready to start on the contract he made last fall. He and the Garfield syndicate are likely to compromise.

Latonia Derby Declarations.

The following horses have been declared from the Latonia Derby, to be run next Saturday: Rally, Impress, Maid of Balgowan, Balsora, Great Dixon, Lord Wallowbrook, The Hero, Lew Weir, Special, Cæsar, Uncle Frank, Ray Pontiac, Lescolus, Misal, Reveal, Jim Gore, Wightman, Lockport, Chief Justice, John Berkley, Doncaster, Outcraft, Lengthy Dickerson, Mozart, Tee Mike, Perbliase, Wanthrift, Rex, Judge Toney, Guy Barrett, Salvation, Old Pepper, The Distiller, Sir Charles, Transit, Harry Walker, C. A. Brown, King George, Sewanee, My Partner, and Buckhound.

California Winning Owners and Jockeys.

Californian class Princess as the best 2-year-old filly, Monowai the best 2-year-old colt, Barnardo the best 3-year-old, Esperanza and Lottie Mills the best 3-year-old fillies, and El Rayo the best aged performer.

The chief San Francisco winning owners were: D. McCarty, $4,395; S. C. Holly, $3,445; Encino Stable, $2,835; U. E. Trevathan, $2,500; L. J. Rose, $2,140; Elmwood Stable, $1,910.

Narvaez led the jockeys in winning mounts with 29. Sullivan had 13, W. Hill 9, Hart 7, Hennessy 6, Donathan 5, and Ward 4.

Dirigo Sells for $10,500.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—[Special.]—Only a lot of business horses were sold today at the Emery-Fasig sale. The highest price paid was $930 for Chimes E., 2:15¼ pacing, by Chimes. The average was very low. Yesterday's best sales were:

Dirigo, br. h., 8 years, by Principe, John Splan, Cleveland, O., $10,500.

Tip Tyler, blk. h., 4 years, by Wilton, J. W. Page, Beatrice, Neb., $5,000.

Wilmarca, br. h., 3 years, by Wilton, J. S. Antrim, Dayton, O., $2,625.

Alda B., b. m., 11 years, by Woods' Hambletonian, James Bailey, New York, $1,950.

Winter Bets on Judge Morrow Not Paid.

NEW YORK, May 19.—[Special.]—Varley & Co., the bookmakers, have not yet paid off the claims against their winter book on Judge Morrow, the winner of the Brooklyn Handicap. From present indications there seems little chance that they ever will be made good. Hundreds of local men who hold winning tickets are kicking. The reason for this, it is said, is due to the illness of Mr. Varley.

Turf Notes.

Williams, Chicago: M. F. Dwyer's colors are white, gold tassel.

John Hunter has been elected Chairman of the Board of Control in place of the late D. D. Withers.

B. B. Million and St. Omer have been sold by "Father" Bill Daly for $2,200. Both will be brought here to race.

At the Thayer combination sale Dave Wilkes, by Charley Wilkes—Martha Wilkes, was sold to Gorge Carpenter of Boston for $1,775.

Harry Jones, a brother of "Josh," will come West with Virginia Bradley. The boy is a clever lightweight and should show well here.

From Latonia comes the news that in that part of the country Gov. Foraker is considered the best 2-year-old and that Semper Fidelis is herself again.

J. W., Chicago: Scoggan Bros. once owned Judge Morrow. He cost G. B. Morris $4,500. His sire, Vagabond, is owned by Bookmaker Fredericks of Louisville.

Old Geraldine was in good form last week at Sacramento to run and win at six furlongs in 1:14¾, with 123 pounds up, from Montana, Applause, and Monowai.

Willie Delong will ride no more for Ed Corrigan. He was offended because Britton was put up on Huron in the Kentucky Derby, asked for his release, and got it.

J. Foster of Oregon has purchased the 4-year-old mare Acclaim, which ran here last year under the Saisan Stable colors. The price paid was in the neighborhood of $4,000.

Sykeston is an American Derby candidate, and for all any one knows to the contrary may be next Week to try for the big race. He was a good 2-year-old and shows well now.—*Sporting World.*

Ed Corrigan won $9,620 at the Lexington meeting; O. O. West Jr., $3,407; R. T. Holloway, $2,855; Kentucky Stable, $2,530; Ætna Stable, $3,015; James Bradley, $1,345. None of the other winners have as much as $600 to their credit.

Narvaez led the jockeys in winning mounts with 29. Sullivan had 13, W. Hill 9, Hart 7, Hennessy 6, Donathan 5, and Ward 4.

Charges have been preferred by Tom Maxwell against Glenn Creveling, who officiated as starter at St. Louis pending the arrival of Starter Caldwell. Maxwell claims that Creveling was bribed to send horses away in front at the post.

B. C. Holly has purchased the 3-year-old chestnut filly Lucinda by Leinster—Aunt Jane. Lucinda is a race-mare of the improving kind. Holly is on his way East, bringing with him El Rayo by Grinstead—Sunlit, and Echo by Judge McKinstry—Lottie L.

"I won the Kentucky Derby with Apollo and he was not in the first two classes, but he was fit," said old Green Morris a few days ago. "That's just what Ledge Morrow is—he's fit." And the truth of the old trainer's words was verified as the leaders swept under the wire in the Brooklyn Handicap.

Cornell's Inter-Collegiate Games Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19.—[Special.]—Cornell Athletic club held scratch games today for the men in training for the inter-collegiate team. Only track events were contested. The track was fair, but a hard wind was blowing. Several college records were broken. The summary follows:

100 yards dash—F. W. Rane, R. G., 10 1-5 seconds (record.)

220 yards dash—F. W. Rane, R. G., 23 1-5 seconds.

440 yards dash—C. G. Shaw, '94, 52 4-5 seconds (record.)

Mile run—P. Knight, '92, 4:32½ (record.)

Two-mile bicycle—W. D. Osgood, '94, 6:15 4-5 (record.)

The man who will represent Cornell at the games will be W. F. Belknap, '93; F. W. Rane, in the dashes; W. P. Hastings, '93, and A. P. Knapp, '92, in the hurdles; C. G. Shaw in the quarter; P. Knight, '92, and C. T. Lomis in the mile run; A. H. Knight, '93, and Rane, running broad jump; B. Jaquish, pole vault.

COURT LORE'S NOSE.

IT WAS LONG ENOUGH TO WIN THE RUNNYMEDE STAKES.

Britton Rode Poorly on Miss Knott's Brother, Who Should Have Won—Racing of Poor Quality at Louisville—Ray S. Wins the St. Louis Real Estate Stakes—Chief Justice Defeats Verge d'Or—Dumblane Hunt Club Races in the Mud—General Turf News.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—[Special.]—The poorest card of the meeting since the opening day was run off today. Some of the stables have already left for Latonia, and added to this a very bad track caused the slim fields. With no more rain the track will be good tomorrow, as a stiff wind today helped to dry it out considerably. Col. Clark said today the club will barely get out even on the meeting. He estimates that the gate receipts were lessened at least $15,000 by the bad weather. The bookmakers, too, have had a pretty hard time to make both ends meet. Only one favorite won today, while the stake race furnished a genuine surprise. And why there should have been a popular craze to back Belfast was simply passing strange, in view of the colt's previous performances. He won a selling race at Memphis, and was beaten there in two other races. He was also beaten at Lexington, and yet he was plunged on today when he was in stake company. It was partly because Overton had the mount, but even Overton can't make a selling plater beat a stake animal, and naturally Belfast was beaten off. The winner, Court Lore, is a fine-looking chestnut by Powhattan, and is owned by Elmer Railey of Lexington. He won a purse race on the opening day. As good as 20 to 1 was laid against him here. He is pretty well engaged in spring and summer stakes.

How Britton Lost a Race.

The Scoggan Bros.' Buck McCann, a strapping son of Buchanan, should have won the race. He was cut off a couple of times, and Britton's finish was not a vigorous one, and he lost by only a nose.

That steady campaigner, Critic, played the mischief with the talent in the second race. They could figure out nothing but Reveal in a field of four, and yet Critic, stale and fagged out as he was supposed to be, made a runaway race of it.

Then Kinscem carried a barrel of money in the handicap, with only three starters, but Maj. Tom, one of the best mud horses in America, beat Jim Murphy's mare with ridiculous ease.

Ora ran a fine race Tuesday and on the strength of that performance she was made a favorite over the field. She wasn't in it, and came in near the tail end. The meeting comes to a close tomorrow.

Six started in the first race, five and one-half furlongs, Ora (T. Sloan) being a heavily backed favorite at 4 to 5. The Hero (Meux) was 8½ to 1, Bagpipe (Perkins), 5 to 1; Lady Jones (Nelson), 12 to 1.

After they had gone a furlong The Hero took the lead and galloped home the easiest of winners, Bagpipe two lengths before Lady Jones. Time, 1:14.

The second race, one mile and twenty yards, had four starters, with Reveal (R. Williams), 6 to 5, Col. Clay (A. Clayton), 2 to 1, Critic, (Penny) 3 to 1.

Critic, Col. Clay, and Reveal ran very nearly lapped to the far turn, where Critic sped away as if the others were tired, and he had nothing but a romp to the string. Reveal beat Col. Clay three lengths for the place. Time, 1:52¼.

Court Lore's Runnymede Stakes.

Then came the Runnymede Stakes, six furlongs, for 2-year-olds, with six starters, and Belfast (Overton) even money, Buck McCann (Britton), 8 to 5, Ed Brown's pair Ferrier (Clayton) and Ducat (Thompson), 6 to 1, Elmer Railey's pair, Court Lore (Ray) and Singer (Anderson), 15 to 1.

The start was pretty good and five of them ran in a bunch for the first furlong, after which Overton forged slightly ahead with Belfast. He did not retain his advantage long, however, and before the homestretch was reached he was hopelessly beaten. Entering the straight Court Lore and Ducat were nearly lapped, Buck McCann a length away. A little further on and Court Lore was leading by nearly a length; Buck McCann now second and gaining. There was a fierce drive to the string, the pair running lapped from the sixteenth pole, Court Lore getting the verdict by a nose. Ducat came strong near the end and was not beaten over a length. Time, 1:22.

With six starters in the fourth race, five and one-half furlongs, Foxhall (Slaughter) was 4 to 5; John Beckley (Anderson), 2½ to 1; Orville (T. Sloan), 5 to 1.

Foxhall took the lead early in the action and was not headed afterwards, winning very easily by two lengths, Orville four lengths before John Beckley. Time, 1:13.

The last race, one mile and a sixteenth, handicap, had only three starters, with Kinscem (Penny) at 4 to 5; Major Tom (J. Murphy), 7 to 5; Eugenia (A. Clayton), 8 to 1.

Major Tom led from start to finish and won with a little to spare by two lengths, Kinscem ten lengths before Eugenia. Time, 1:54¼.

Friday's Card and Pooling.

Friday's Louisville entries are:

First race, seven furlongs, selling—Bargipe, 90 pounds; Grey Goose, 95; Orville, 100; Modjeska, 102; Elise, 106; Torrent, 110.

Second race, five furlongs, selling, non-winners, 2-year-olds—Too Quick, 108 pounds; Vevay, 105; Earl Palmer, 108.

Third race, one mile, Falls City Stakes—Kindora, 97 pounds; Wadsworth, 113.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, selling—Hollie Y. Hughes, 96 pounds; Speth, 102; Eugenia (Outcast), 104; Mose Terry, 109; Bob Forsythe, 114.

Fifth race, one mile, Merchants' Handicap—Tom Jones, 98 pounds; Foxhall, 103; Fakir, 88; Anna, 103; Critic, 105; Major Tom, 108.

Tonight's pool quotations are:

First race—Grey Goose and Torrent, $20 each; Orville, $12; field, $10.

Second race—Too Quick, $30; field, $12.

Third race—No pooling.

Fourth race—Eugenia, $25; Bob Forsythe, $13; field, $5.

Fifth race—Major Tom, $36; Anna, $20; McCafferty's pair, Tom Jones and Foxhall, $12; field, $10.

CHIEF JUSTICE BEAT VERGE D'OR.

Carrie Buckingham, Ben Payne, Ray S., Kismet, and Chief Justice Won.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—[Special.]—The Charter Oak stable's Ray S. captured the Real Estate stake today from a fair field of 3-year-olds. The winner has shown up well in all of his races here thus far, and, notwithstanding that fact, he went to the post with 10 to 1 against him. The weather was cool, the track slow, and 4,000 persons were out. Eight scratches in the stake event left ten animals to face the starter. The Gambrinus stable's entry, Wightman and Gayoso coupled, were overwhelming choices in the betting at 7 to 5. Lord Willowbrook and Corrigan's Mariner at 6 to 1 were next in demand, and a great tip on Halis at the last moment sent his odds down from 12 to 6 to 1. Caldwell got the field well bunched at the second attempt, and sent them off with Wightman, Lord Willowbrook, and Bolivar Buckner in the front division. Wightman showed the way a length before Ray S. to the head of the stretch. The favorite then fell back and Ray S. and Italia took up the running. The pair came down the stretch neck and neck and at the last McCoun launched Ray S. winner of the $1,565 stake on the post by a short head. Jordan on Italia was obliged to use his whip with his left hand and was at a disadvantage in the final issue. Lord Willowbrook finished third two lengths back and was lapped by Wightman. Corrigan's colt Mariner ran a poor race. The fifth race furnished another exciting finish between Verge d'Or and Chief Justice. Verge d'Or was favorite at 2 to 1 on and Chief Justice a moderately backed second choice at 4 to 1 against. The latter won at 6 and Philora at 8 to 1 carried more money than did Chief Justice. Madison rode Chief Justice and George Taylor had the mount on Verge d'Or. The latter was first to show after the four had been sent off in a line, but dropped back immediately, Madison taking Chief Justice to the front, pressed closely by Verge d'Or. Chief Justice a neck in front of Verge d'Or showed the way until well in the stretch when the latter drew up on even terms with the leader. A blanket could have covered the two as they came down the straight. Both jockeys went to the whip at the last furlong pole and in a sensational finish Madison lifted Chief Justice over the wire winner by a short neck.

Corrigan will probably start Riley and Helter Skelter in the Chesapeake Handicap, to be run here Saturday. Riley was out on the track working this afternoon and appeared to be in splendid condition.

The summary follows:

First race, selling, purse $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Cornie Buckingham, 91 pounds (Jordan), 3½ to 1, won; Presto B., 86 (Kunze), 9 to 1, second; Lillie Phil, 96 (C. McDonald), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:21¼. Jennie Schwartz, 86 (Perry), 10 to 1; Gen. Mitchell, 92 (G. Weber), 7 to 1; Ivanhoe II. (Horsman), 10 to 1; Dan Farrell, 100 (Geier), 12 to 1; Event, 101 (Davis), 8 to 1; Palmyra, 90 (Murkett), 15 to 1; Aggravator 112 (E. Parks), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, selling, purse $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Ben Payne, 95 pounds (Sanford), 8 to 1, won; Montpelier, 102 (C. McDonald), 3 to 5, second; Iowa, 110 (J. Weber), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:23½; Miss Kitty, 98 (Arnold), 8 to 1; George B. Clark, 101 (Kunze), 15 to 1; Pasco, 104 (Davis), 4 to 1; Thomas, 104 (Zeller), 8 to 1; Lucy Howard, 106 (C. Weber), 12 to 1; J. T., 106 (V. Britton), 6 to 1; Pack Horse, 113 (L. Taylor), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, The Real-Estate Stake, $1,000 added, for 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Ray S., 117 pounds (McDonald), 10 to 1, won; Italia, 94 (Jordan), 6 to 1, second; Lord Willowbrook, 107 (Richardson), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:22. Wightman, 122 (Francis), 7 to 5; Barbara, 90 (Dempsey), 7 to 1; First Day, 107 (J. Irving), 10 to 1; Mariner, 107 (J. Weber), 4 to 1; The Pearl, 113 (Allen), 8 to 1; Bolivar Buckner, 113 (Delong), 6 to 1; Gayoso, 115 (Easley), 7 to 5, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, selling, purse $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Kismet, 109 pounds (McDonald), 15 to 1, won; Otto, 113 (Britton), 5 to 1, second; Nova Lad, 113 (Seaman), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:20.

C. E. Willingham, 98 pounds (J. Irvine), 10 to 1; Trixey Gardner, 100 (Sanford), 15 to 1; Corticelli, 105 (Kunze), 13 to 1; Unlucky, 100 (Dempsey), 5 to 1; Jim Dougherty, 110 (W. Harris), 10 to 1; Kaseville, 110 (J. Weber), 15 to 1; Strategem, 110 (Taylor), 7 to 5, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $400, for all ages, six and one-half furlongs—Chief Justice, 100 pounds (Madison), 2 to 1, won; Verge d'Or, 110 (Taylor), 2 to 5, second; Philora, 108 (C. Weber), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:35.

The Deacon, 110 pounds (Seaman), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Friday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, selling, purse $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Beeswing, 95 pounds; Frank Phillips, 98; Miss Hawk, 98; Heiress, 99; Dan Pat, 99; Artistic, 94; Inez, 96; Nellie F., 99; Joe Edwards, 103; Billy Smith, 103.

Second race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, four and one-half furlongs—Claytonia, 104 pounds; Fannie Ewing, 104; Oaxaca, 107; Montana Belle, 109; Quivet, 113; Mecra, 116; Gov. Brown, 116.

Third race, selling, purse $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Doubtful, 93 pounds; John Francis, 98; Charley C., 97; Colcraine, 91; Red Buck, 93; Dr. Dezzo, 94; Baron, 97; Brownlow, 97; Lapcrine, 103; Jim Cornwall, 106; Dick Norton, 108.

Fourth race, purse $400, for all ages, one mile—Fire Karte, 91 pounds; Highland, 95; Minda, 99; Little Phil, 100; Eli Kendig, 100; Kolnun, 104; Retipa, 104; Mac Hardy, 106; Innocence, 106; Cassius, 111; Brazo, 114; Jim Dunn, 113.

Fifth race, selling, purse $400, for all ages, seven and one-half furlongs—Dorsey, 96 pounds; Mineola, 99; Tom Loud, 103; Langtry, 103; Happy Day, 106; Carter B., 110; Kolnun, 110.

Sixth race, handicap, $500, three-quarters of a mile—Reuben, 99 pounds; Blaze Duke, 96; L. T. Knight, 98; Cæsar, 100; Wightman, 100; Adrienne, 104; Highland, 105; Vedette, 108; Servitor, 110; Guidon 115.

DUMBLANE HUNT CLUB RACES.

Gentlemen Riders Tumble in the Mud Under Society's Eye.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—Washington society met with a bitter disappointment when it awoke this morning to find the rain coming down in torrents. It was the second day of the spring meeting of the Dumblane Hunt club, the pride of the capital's social circles. The track was a quagmire and as the gentleman riders returned to the post it was with difficulty that their most intimate friends recognized them, so plastered were they with mud. The races were well contested, especially that for the Dumblane Cup, in which the most interest centered. Excitement was added by several hard falls, but no one received any serious injury. The following is the summary:

First race, hack handicap, sweepstakes $10 each, with $75 added, gentlemen riders, one mile—Loris, aged, 150 pounds (Mr. Eustis), won; Dandy, aged, 170 (Mr. Maddux), second; Manager, aged, 145 (Mr. McCauley), third. Time, 2:21½. Auction pools: Dandy, $10; field, $8. Mutuals paid $4.90.

Second race, handicap, sweepstakes $10 each, with $100 added, for ponies not exceeding 14 hands 1 inch, the property of members of American Pony-Racing Association, members of A. T. C. to ride, one-half mile—Foresight, 3, 152 pounds (Mr. White), won; Champs, aged, 170 (Mr. Hayes), second; Quiz, aged, 150 (Mr. Remocal), third. Time, 1:07½. Forty seconds: Trump, 6, 145 (Mr. Vingut), was left at the post. Auction pools: Champs, $10; Foresight, $6; field, $5. Mutuals paid $6.80.

Third race, handicap sweepstakes, $10 each, with $150 added, for ponies not exceeding fifteen hands, one mile—Carteret, 5, 150 pounds (Mr. Hayes), won; Rosarium, aged, 160 (Mr. Maddux), second; Happy Jack, aged, 150 (Mr. Martin), third. Time, 1:36½. Mimosa (late Decoration, aged, 150 (Mr. Eustis), ran unplaced. Auction pools: Carteret, $13; Rosarium, $10; Mimosa, $4; Happy Jack, $2. Mutuals paid $4.45.

Fourth race, sweepstakes, $10 each, with $100 added, open to all, half-breeds 158 pounds, thoroughbreds 175 pounds, one mile and a half, over six hurdles—Ecarte, 6, 175 pounds (Mr. Maddux), won; Killarney, aged, 175 (Mr. Carter), second; Loris, 5, 155 (Mr. Marshall), third. Time, 3:18¼. Loris fell at the last jump, but was remounted and finished. Auction pools: Ecarte, $20; Reid, $10. Mutuals paid $3.15.

Fifth race, pony hurdle handicap, sweepstakes of $10 each, with $150 added, for ponies and horses not excee

AGAINST THE UNION.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES WILL NOT CONSOLIDATE.

Business of the General Methodist Conference Much Accelerated—Mr. Field Scores the Delegates for Levity in Voting—Dr. J. B. Young Elected Editor of the "Central Christian Advocate"—The Presbyterian General Assembly Meets and Organizes—Other Church News.

OMAHA, Neb., May 19.—Bishop Merrill presided at the Methodist conference today and Dr. George P. Mains led the devotional exercises. Amos Shinkle said he wanted to introduce a resolution that would save at least $1,000. The resolution provided that during the election proceedings all but delegates should be excluded from the conference floor and that in voting the delegates stand until the tellers passed them with the hat collecting the ballots, thus doing away with the call of the roll in voting. The resolution was adopted.

Then came the election of an editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*. Dr. Stewart of Kansas City nominated Dr. Jesse Bowman Young. Elder Shank of Nebraska nominated Chancellor C. F. Creighton. Dr. Masden of St. Louis, Dr. McElroy of Illinois, the Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, Dr. H. W. Goodwin of Illinois, and Dr. W. T. Smith of Iowa were nominated. The nominations of Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, Dr. Creighton, Dr. Goodwin, and Dr. McElroy were particularly well provided with reinforcements.

Before the ballot was taken Bishop Merrill announced the election of Dr. Arthur Edwards as editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* by the last ballot taken on the previous day. Dr. Edwards got 307 votes out of a total of 458.

The first ballot for editor of the *Central Advocate* was then taken. Mr. Shinkle's scheme for balloting proved to be a veritable time-saver. The ballot was taken in four minutes, whereas by the old way of calling the roll it required nearly half an hour for each ballot.

Will Not Be Consolidated.

Dr. C. W. Smith was the only man nominated for the editorship of the Pittsburg *Advocate*. His election was practically unanimous.

A report from the committee on the consolidation of benevolencies was then considered by a suspension of the regular order. It recommended that the Educational Society and the Freedmen Aid and Southern Educational Society be not consolidated. The report was adopted and again the friends of the consolidation suffered defeat.

Bishop Merrill then read the results of the ballot for editor of the Pittsburg *Advocate*. Dr. C. W. Smith got 441 votes out of a total of 462.

Nominations were then made for editor of the *Northern Advocate*, printed at Syracuse, N. Y. J. E. C. Sawyer was the only nominee. Before taking the ballot Bishop Merrill announced the result of the ballot for the editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*. It stood: Dr. Young, 211; Dr. Creighton, 79; Dr. Coxe, 62; Dr. Smith, 46; Dr. McElroy, 34; Dr. Masden, 26; Goodwin, 18; rest scattering. No election. A second ballot was then taken. The ballot for editor of the *Northern Advocate* at Syracuse was also taken.

A report from the Judicial committee was then brought in upon the question asked by the Bishops relating to the meaning of the rules where they provided that one-third of either order could call for a vote by orders. The question was whether the rules meant one-third of all the members, one-third of all present, or one-third of all members voting. The committee decided that the rules meant one-third of all the members in the house at the time of the call whether they voted or not. The report was adopted.

Itinerary Again Discussed.

Then the regular order was taken up. It was the discussion of the time limit resolution touching the itinerary.

The Rev. E. J. Gray of Pennsylvania was opposed to the abolishment of the five-year limit. It would be drifting toward Congregationalism, he said, and would break up the whole plan of itinerancy. He said the abolishment of the time limit might help the better class of the churches but would be hard on the weaker.

It would create a despotism composed of the Bishops and Presiding Elders to abolish the five-year limit. He offered a substitute for the minority report providing for the submission of the question to the annual conferences.

Elder Shank of Nebraska made a stirring speech in favor of abolishing the limit on the pastorate. He said the time limit plan was a corpse and should be buried.

Then the second ballot for editor of the *Central Advocate* was announced. It gave Dr. Jesse Bowman Young the election by a vote of 300 ballots out of 462.

The conference then took up the election of an editor for the *California Christian Advocate*. The nominees were Dr. B. F. Crary, the incumbent, and Dr. W. S. Mathews, both of California.

Bishop Merrill announced the result of the ballot for editor of the *Northern Advocate*. Dr. J. E. C. Sawyer was elected by a large majority.

Then the colored people were in it. The election of an editor for the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* interested them deeply. Dr. A. E. P. Albert, the editor for the last four years, is a colored man. It is a paper published especially for the colored Methodists. The Rev. Shumpert nominated Dr. Albert to succeed himself. Mr. Knox of Kentucky nominated Dr. E. W. S. Hammond of that State. The samples of oratory presented by the colored brethren were creditable to them.

The ballot was taken and then the conference took up the discussion of the time limit problem again. L. M. Shaw of Iowa, a layman, was opposed to the removal of the time limit. He favored rather a return to the three-year limit. He held that when pastors did not stay the full five years people usually asked about the cause of their transfer. A large number of pastors had to rest under a sort of stigma because they did not stay the full five years. He favored the idea of returning to the three-year limit.

Too Much Levity in Voting.

Then the balloting continued. Mr. Field of Philadelphia got the floor and delivered a scorching little speech, in which he deprecated the tendency of some of the delegates to trifle with the matter of electing these official editors. Votes had been cast, he said, that could mean nothing but a joke. Delegates had voted for Amanda Smith, the colored evangelist, and Mr. Field said he was mortified to think and realize any member of the conference would ridicule this good woman by casting a trivial ballot with her name upon it. He called upon the delegates to desist from any such exhibition of nonsense.

Then came the election of an editor for the *Methodist Apologete*, the German paper published at Cincinnati. Dr. Williams Nast, for many years editor of the *Apologete*, had decided to retire from the editorial chair. His son, Prof. A. J. Nast, was nominated for the position. Dr. J. L. Kestler was also nominated.

Prior to taking the ballot Bishop Merrill announced the result of the ballot for the *Southwestern Advocate*. E. W. S. Hammond got 244 votes and Dr. Albert 227. Dr. Hammond was elected. The ballot for the editorship of the *Apologete* was then taken.

A. J. Nast was announced as the successful candidate in the election for editor of the *Methodist Apologete*. Dr. A. J. Leibbart was elected editor of the *Haus und Herd*, another German paper.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY AT WORK.

Moderator Green's Sermon Read by Dr. Roberts, Stated Clerk.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 19.—The one hundred and fourth session of the Presbyterian General Assembly opened today with an invocation by Dr. John G. Riheldoffer, Redwood Falls, Minn., the oldest Clerical Commissioner present, because of the absence of Dr. Green of Princeton, the Moderator, on account of illness. Dr. Rufus S. Green of Orange, N. J., followed with scripture reading. Prayer was then delivered by John M. Holmes of Albany, N. Y. The sermon of the retiring Moderator was read by the Stated Clerk, Dr. Roberts.

Dr. Green's sermon follows:

Isaiah xiv. 15: "Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself, O God of Israel, the Savior." The Hebrew prophets were men of faith. God did not interpose to rescue them from their present cares and from troubles that then threatened them. He himself was hidden from their sight. Their faith was that to which Isaiah gives utterance in the text. Faith thus commenced in a God unseen is deepened of us all and in every situation. This absolute submission of ourselves is a fundamental requisite of true discipleship. Our wisdom is to commit all into his hands for present and for future, content with assurance that what we know not now we shall know hereafter. The Lord further hides himself in his relations to his church, which is its mystical body, and he its invisible, though ever-present head. But, when we turn from the ideal church to the church as it actually is and has been, how strange a contrast. It is strange that the world fails to see it in its true light. To whatever extent he makes himself known revelation is but partial and far more is kept in reserve than is shown forth. All that we have ever discovered or can discover is as nothing to that which lies beyond. The infinite must ever be infinite, and the incomprehensible must remain incomprehensible, and forever and forever more the confession of heavenly hosts will reach the universal experience of this lower world. "Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself, O God of Israel, the Savior."

After the sermon the Assembly was constituted with prayer by Dr. Riheldoffer, temporary Moderator. Dr. Brown of Portland, Ore., then presented the report of the Committee on Arrangements. The report provides for sessions to be held from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 p. m. till 5; evening, 7:45. It assigns subjects of popular interest evenings. The report also includes invitations for excursions to different points of interest.

In the afternoon the fight over the question of who should be Moderator resulted in a victory for the more conservative element after a hard battle. Three ballots were necessary to decide the question, but Dr. William C. Young of Danville, Ky., was elected.

The nominations were: The Rev. Robert Christie, D. D., of St. Paul; the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D. D., of Buffalo; the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., of Detroit; the Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., of Washington; the Rev. Simon J. McPherson, D. D., of Chicago; the Rev. William C. Young, D. D., of Danville, Ky.; the Rev. Samuel A. Mutchmore, D. D., of Philadelphia; the Rev. William Alexander of San Rafael, Cal., and Elder George Jenkin of Philadelphia. Drs. McPherson and Christie and Elder Jenkin attempted to withdraw, but were not allowed to do so. Voting then proceeded and the result was announced as follows: Total, 544. Christie, 16; Smith, 37; Radcliffe, 149; Bartlett, 17; McPherson, 107; Young, 125; Mutchmore, 83; Alexander, 8; and Jenkin, 3. The Moderator announced no election. The second ballot resulted: Christie, 1; Smith, 5; Radcliffe, 156; McPherson, 131; Young, 182; Mutchmore, 48; Alexander, 2; and Jenkin, 1. At this point Mutchmore, Smith, and Christie were allowed to retire, while all but three were retired by the assembly. The final ballot resulted in a total vote of 525, distributed thus: McPherson, 98; Radcliffe, 159; and Young, 268.

It was only a few minutes of 6 when the assembly adjourned, tired out in mind and body. A brief interval only was allowed for recuperation before the assembly gathered again in the church for the celebration of the sacrament. The work of the moderator during the night will be arduous in the extreme, as he will have to select members of nineteen committees, to be announced the first thing in the morning.

ALL DIFFERENCES NOW SETTLED.

Resolutions Adopted by the Western Unitarians—World's Fair Matters Discussed.

The rupture between the Western Unitarians and other Unitarians in the United States, which has existed since 1886, is at an end, and it will not be long before all the Unitarian churches will be united in harmony. Yesterday was the fourth and last day of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Western Unitarian Conference, and the last act of the delegates was to pass resolutions which will heal up the breach that has so long existed. The offering of the resolutions caused a hot fight, but those in favor of peace carried the day.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by President D. L. Shorey in All Souls' Church, Langley avenue and Oakwood boulevard. S. M. Crathers of St. Paul spoke on "The Significance of Public Worship." Fifteen minute addresses were then made by Arthur M. Judy of Davenport, Ia., and T. G. Milsted of Chicago.

During a recess the Western Unitarian Sunday-School Society convened. Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Institute Secretary were read. The following officers were elected:

A. M. Gould, President; Mrs. May Lord, Secretary; C. H. Kerr, Treasurer; directors for three years, L. G. Duncan, C. H. Kerr, George Stickney, and A. M. Gould.

At 3:30 o'clock the convention resumed business. The following officers were elected for one year: D. L. Shorey, President; the Rev. Mary A. Safford, Vice-President; and Myron Leonard, Treasurer. The following directors were elected for three years: The Revs. J. R. Eppinger, F. L. Hosmer, J. L. Jones, James Van Inwagen, Celia P. Woolley, and Myron Leonard.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In view of the many petitions presented to Congress asking that the granting of national aid to the Columbian Exposition be conditioned upon Sunday closing, the Western Unitarian Conference, while hoping for an open, if silent, Fair, respectfully protests against such attempts to influence national legislation and requests the question of the granting of national aid be determined absolutely without reference to Sunday closing.

Resolved, That to secure effective presentation of the petition in Washington the directors be authorized, if it seems to them expedient, to send a special messenger to present this petition to the Congressional committee.

Resolutions were also adopted asking the World's Fair directory to keep the Exhibition open Sunday and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at bars.

There was no little excitement caused when the Rev. J. F. Sunderson of Ann Arbor presented the following:

With a view to meeting the wishes of some of the Unitarian churches and members of the West, and to securing greater union and harmony among all, the directors of the Western Conference recommend to the conference the passing of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That to "The Statement of Things Most Commonly Believed Today Among Us," adopted by the Western Conference in 1887, the following supplementary resolution be added—the same to be printed regularly with that statement:

"*Resolved*, That the Western Unitarian Conference hereby declares it to be its common aim and purpose to promulgate a religion in harmony with the foregoing preamble and statement."

The resolutions were finally put to a vote and passed by a very small majority.

The passing of the resolutions virtually established peace, and the Rev. T. G. Milsted of Unity Church arose and invited the conference to hold its next annual convention in his church. Unity Church withdrew from the conference in 1886. This morning at 10 o'clock the delegates will visit the World's Fair grounds in a body.

UNIVERSALIST WOMEN IN SESSION.

The Election of Officers Held and Several Matters Discussed.

The discussion of questions of more than ordinary importance marked yesterday's session of the Universalist Women's Association of Illinois, held at the Church of the Redeemer, Robey street and Washington boulevard. There were present delegates from the following Chicago parishes: St. Paul's, Church of the Redeemer, Oak Park, Englewood, Englewood Mission, and Woodlawn; and from the following parishes out of the city: Blue Island, Marseilles, Decatur, Galesburg, Peoria, Verona, Greenup, Sycamore, Libertyville, Table Grove, Leroy, Elgin, New Salem, Dixon, Pecatonica, Waupousee, and Earlville.

The morning session began at 9:30 o'clock with devotional exercises led by the Rev. Augusta J. Chapin. Mrs. Kate Hughes of Table Grove read a paper on "Home Influence on the Church." The paper was discussed by the Rev. L. Freda Newport of Wauponsee, the Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, Dr. A. J. Canfield, the Rev. L. J. Dinsmore, and others. Lunch was served in the church parlors at 12:30 o'clock. The afternoon session was begun at 2 o'clock and was taken up by the annual meeting of the Sunday-School Union of Chicago and vicinity. The Rev. Edwin J. Chaffee of Galesburg read an essay on "The Relation of Home, Church, and Sunday-School to the Training of Children." This brought on an interesting discussion in which Dr. J. W. Hanson, the Rev. H. Slade, Louis Cordes, and others took part.

Officers for the union for the ensuing year were elected as follows: O. W. Nash, President; D. W. Richardson, Vice-President; Miss Emily Roche, Secretary; Louis Cordes, Treasurer. This is the second time these officers have been elected. It was decided to give the support of the union to the State Street Mission, which shows every sign of soon becoming self-supporting. The Rev. Rufus A. White of Englewood read a paper on "Modern Movements in Christian Work" in the evening. The program for today is as follows: At 9 a. m., paper, "The Present as It Is and the Future to Be of Our Denomination," the Rev. L. J. Dinsmore. Discussion led by Col. John S. Wilcox of Elgin. Paper, "Reciprocity," Mrs. H. B. Manford, Sierra Madre, Cal. Paper, "St. Maggina, a Universalist Woman of the Fourth Century," Dr. J. W. Hanson. The session of the association will close with a reception and banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

UNITARIANS AT A BANQUET.

Fitting Close to the Sessions of the Western Conference.

As a fitting close to its three days' session the thirty-eighth annual Western Unitarian Conference held a banquet at the Grand Pacific last night. Every available inch of space in the Ladies' ordinary was occupied by tables, around which sat and chatted 300 loyal men and women delegates and communicants who rallied around the standard of "One," not "Three in one."

The Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer of Cleveland presided, and in his opening address, after the banquet, made a playful reference to Chicago's well-known modesty as a satisfactory explanation of Cleveland's exaltation. Impromptu speeches were made by a number of members and visitors present, all of which expressed the greatest satisfaction with the work accomplished at the conference and the reception accorded by Chicago people. The only Chicago thing that was scored was Chicago weather and Chicago wind, and they were roundly scored. Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Moses and other Jewish divines.

The Banquet committee consisted of the following Chicagoans: John A. Roche, William J. Marshall, Lloyd G. Wheeler, and James B. Galloway. Those seated at the head table were the Rev. William J. Chaffee of Galesburg, Ill.; the Rev. T. L. Dinsmore, Third Universalist Church, Chicago; Dr. Moses, Dr. Paul Cours, editor of the *Monist* and the *Open Court;* Hermann Hegler, La Salle, Ill.; the Rev. Dr. Frederick L. Hosmer, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hotop of Kalamazoo, Mich.

Michigan Congregationalists.

JACKSON, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—Today's session of the Congregational Association of Michigan was principally devoted to the reading of papers and discussions. In the afternoon the delegates visited the State prison. R. M. Cutcheon of Grand Rapids was elected lay delegate to the National Council. Prof. Joseph Estabrooke and the Rev. H. P. De Forest, ministerial members of the National Council. The Rev. H. M. Scott of Chicago was elected honorary member. Several communications were received urging the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday.

The Woman's Missionary Union of the Congregational Church closed their eleventh annual State meeting today. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. George M. Lane, Detroit; First Vice-President, Mrs. Leroy Warren, Olivet; Second Vice-President, Mrs. S. H. Rhodes, Hancock; Third Vice-President, Mrs. E. D. Borner, Grand Rapids; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Ballentine, Port Huron; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Hatfield, Kalamazoo; Secretary of Young People's Work, Mrs. A. S. Packard, Olivet; Secretary of Bureau of Information, Mrs. M. E. Mallory, Detroit; Treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Grabill, Flint.

The Fair Should Be Closed Sundays.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Congregational Association closed its annual session today. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the Southern Collegiate Institute at Albion, Ill.; expressing regret for the death of the Rev. J. Blanchard, and indorsing the American Bible Society's work as follows:

We would especially urge and emphasize the importance of having a worthy and extensive exhibit of the Bible in as many of the 300 languages and dialects now extant as possible at the Columbian Exposition. It is a rare opportunity, not likely to occur again in many years, of exhibiting and honoring the book of books, and we trust that no lack of funds and untoward surroundings will mar the success of such an exhibit.

Resolutions were also passed calling for Sunday closing of the World's Fair both during the Exposition and at the present time, and a resolution was passed denouncing the liquor business and pledging the association to the support of reasons for its restriction.

United Presbyterian Home Missions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19.—The General Committee on Home Missions of the United Presbyterian Church is in session here. The following officers were elected: Chairman, the Rev. F. M. Spencer, Sterling, Kas.; Secretary, the Rev. W. S. Owens, Spokane, Wash.; Assistant Secretary, W. A. Spalding, Spokane. The report of work done shows that up to July, 1891, the entire amount expended by the board was $1,098,397, an average outlay per year for thirty-two years of $34,325. There are 479 organized congregations that have been or are now being aided from the home mission funds, of which 262 are regarded as self-supporting. The appropriations for 1892, including grants, were $68,787. The total receipts for the last year were $94,371.46 and total expenditures $63,265.83.

Will Use the Revised Version.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—At the Episcopal convention of the diocese of Massachusetts today a motion that the by-laws be changed so as to admit women as lay delegates was lost—84 to 85. The convention, by a vote of 120 to 79, adopted the minority report of the committee appointed on the memorial to the general convention asking its sanction of the use of the revised version of the scriptures in public worship, which makes the use of the revised version optional. The majority report was against any displacement of the present authorized version.

Zion African Methodists.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—At the session of the quadrennial conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church the following general officers were elected: Business Manager, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Embry; Editor of the *Christian Recorder*, the Rev. H. T. Johnson of Arkansas; Editor of the *Review*, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Choppin; Secretary of Missions, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Derrick; Financial Secretary, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Armstrong; Secretary of the Sunday-School Union, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Smith; Secretary of Education, the Rev. T. D. Johnson; Editor of the *Southern Christian Recorder*, the Rev. Dr. A. M. Green of Louisiana.

What Constitutes a Church Call.

GALENA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The second day of the Lutheran Synod was devoted to a discussion on "The Call to the Holy Ministry." The Rev. Allwardt cited the discussion on the subject at the last synodical meeting—that no one should preach the gospel without a proper call, how and when God calls his ministers, and the call of the prophets and apostles of old. Since the time of the apostles God calls exclusively through the local congregations. All things else, ordination, etc., are matters of ecclesiastical order or appointment.

Brethren of Christ in Convention.

STEVENSVILLE, Ont., May 19.—The international conference of brethren in Christ, commonly called "The River Brethren," has opened here with nearly 200 representatives from the several churches in the United States and Canada in attendance. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and numerous sections of Canada are represented. The sect numbers about $10,000 in the United States and Canada. Next year's conference is to be held at Morrison, Ill.

TESTS OF THE MAGAZINE GUN BOARD.

Those of the Mannlicher and Krag-Jorgensen Prove Successful.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19.—[Special.]—The Magazine Gun Board continued its tests yesterday, the Mannlicher, lately adopted by Roumania for its army, and a form of the gun used in Denmark being the subjects of trial. The latter had been altered from the Krag-Jorgensen to the caliber of .30 inches adopted for our service and was arranged to take the New York United States cartridge. The Krag-Jorgensen carried five cartridges in its magazine, which can be held in reserve while the gun is used as a single loader, the magazine being turned on any moment with both guns. The cartridges are carried in small metal pockets, that of the Mannlicher being introduced bodily into the magazine, while with the Krag-Jorgensen they are first stripped from it. The guns weigh eight and one-half pounds each. Both were given all of the regular tests for rapidity with accuracy "at will"; for endurance, for dust, for excessive charges, and for defective cartridge, and they appeared to pass the tests in excellent style, the Krag-Jorgensen especially making a fine showing. The board concluded the trial of two guns yesterday which had been presented by the Lee Arms company, but as neither endured the tests in a manner satisfactory to Mr. Lee he withdrew them for correction.

After a night with the boys—
Yours for a clear head—Bromo-Seltzer

RIDING THROUGH MUD

RELAY COURIERS NEARLY ENGULFED IN OHIO'S MIRE.

"Scorchers" Beat and Young Wheel and Run Over the Toughest Bit of Road with Gen. Miles' Dispatch—The Worst Possible Conditions Meet the Cyclists on Their Second Day—Great Enthusiasm and Interest Along the Route—Message Over Four Hours Behind.

ELYRIA, O., May 19.—[Special.]—The great relay ride is the chief topic of conversation on the trains, in the hotels, and on the streets. This courier service is exciting more widespread interest than anything that has ever been done on the wheel before, and businessmen can be seen in each town on the line of the relay scanning maps or asking what the latest report was. That the wheelmen have a tough job on their hands all must admit, and nothing but the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the many couriers will carry the message through on time. A little rain now and then is relished by the best of wheelmen. That is a saying among cyclists. But when the very bottom falls out of the skies and the elements are turned loose even a wheelman would cry: "Hold, enough!" In this particular case the elements, while greatly retarding the progress of the couriers, gives them an opportunity to demonstrate the fact that a wheel can be used on all sorts of roads and under all sorts of conditions. Little did Gen. Howard think when he said that in time of war couriers on horses often had to swim rivers and streams and that instead of water which could easily be crossed by the wheelmen the couriers from Gen. Miles would have to wade, swim and flounder through sticky, soft clay, which in some cases was up to a man's ankles.

Eastern people are as a rule blest with good roads, and never having seen the wild bottomless affairs that custom in the West has decreed should be called highways, are therefore skeptical when told that ten miles an hour is good time.

Wheels Went on Where Wagons Could Not.

Just outside of Napoleon a farmer had to abandon his wagon in the mud, over which two miles away were trudging the bearers of the message, pushing their mud bedogged wheels before them.

Van Sicklen and W. C. Thorne arrived at Goshen neck and neck, having by mere chance only stuck to the proper road. It was so dark that at one time Van Sicklen suggested that they take turns and cut a path through it. The trouble really was a total eclipse of Van's orbs, caused by two large chunks of clay that had become plastered over his glasses, and it being so dark he never noticed the difference.

They turned the message over to F. H. Brown and Dr. Colmer at 12:20 this morning, who immediately started on a rush for Edgonier, eighteen miles away. Colmer sustained two rather severe falls, caused by the onlookers crowding in after Brown had passed. He each time remounted, and was last seen tearing down the road to overtake his mate. Brown finished his relay at 2:40 a. m., turning the message over to L. E. Sisterhen and A. Graves, two local men, who unfortunately lost their way and had to await the break of dawn to find it again. They finished more dead than alive at 6:07 this morning at Kendallville, from where "Birdie" Munger and George Thorne hurried it to Butler, to which point Tuttle had been sent the night before. They arrived at Butler at 8:45 a. m., and after giving the message over to Tuttle remounted their wheels and continued on with him to Bryan.

Three Couriers Fall Into the Mud.

About six miles from Bryan Thorne's wheel slipped from under him and in an instant three men and three machines were mired up in the mud. When they were straightened out it was found that all of the machines were unrideable and three disgusted wheelmen walked into Bryan at 11:11 this morning, having spent three hours and six minutes covering eighteen miles, over ten of which fairly good time had been made.

The message was here transferred to F. J. Bollmeyer, who had been in waiting at this point since the night before and was fairly fagged out from loss of sleep before he started. He was bound the message should reach the end of his relay, even if he had to crawl there. He said he reached Wauseon at 2:11, where the two Chicago "scorchers," Root and Young, took it up and rode, or walked rather, the hardest relay of all so far. They covered thirty-six miles of soft, sticky clay without interruption almost, and were it not that these men were constantly twitting each other regarding their riding ability this relay would have taken a much longer time. They dragged their mud-covered machines up to the end of their relay in Perrysburg. After searching in the mud that they must have wallowed in, out came the message, at least they said it was the message. It looked more like so much mud than anything else. Their agency was over at 6:30, and with this relay ended the second division. The message ending with the second division is four hours and ten minutes behind scheduled time, but this is as nothing and with at least a little sunshine the message will soon again be ahead.

The Roads Ahead in Good Order.

The roads as a rule from Perrysburg on are hard, but very slippery, and good average time will be made.

The message at Perrysburg was delivered to Mac Hines, who had Frank Rigby as pacemaker. They rode their relay in very good time and finished at Woodville.

A great deal of anxiety was caused Manager Roe owing to the non-arrival of information from Munger's relay and from succeeding relays this morning, and until the operator at Bryan telegraphed him at 11 o'clock, he was without trace of the message. Roe is in receipt each day of scores of telegrams from participants and parties interested in the ride not to let the weather dishearten the relaymen and that the message must be delivered, come what may.

L. C. Cotten of Toledo has the third relay in charge and has promised that no hitch will occur, and all his men are already at the stations waiting with a feeling of pride to hear the cry, "here they come," and when a moment later up dashes the message bearer he eagerly grasps the pouch and amid the cries of "bravo" and the applause of hundreds of people the courier mounts his machine and speeds away to fulfill his assigned duty, be it to ride, walk, or fight his way to the next station, here he is positive that another is stationed, who will relieve him and who knows no other command than "forward."

Gaining Time on the Way to Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—[Special.]—Mac-Himes and Rigby arrived at Woodville at 7:55, they having done the twenty miles in an hour and twenty-eight minutes. Great excitement prevails in Cleveland and crowds throng the streets in front of the bicycle agencies where bulletins are posted. A telegram was received from F. Bolton saying that he had gone over the road and would gain at least thirty minutes of time. It has at last stopped raining, and the relay riders along the road are jubilant.

Messrs. R. E. Van Dyke and W. E. Parker arrived at Fremont from Woodville at 9:27, another gain of thirty minutes. The last two relays have covered the last forty miles in three hours and ten minutes.

Musical.

New Invention.—Mr. Lyon, of Lyon, Potter & Co., has now received his new upright piano with seven and one-third octave scale, which he has been at work on for the last year. The instrument has a beautiful tone and fine carrying power and can be put up in the modern flats without any trouble. This contains the resonator and pressure bar.

Sunday, May 22d,

the Wisconsin Central will resume its Sunday and Monday train service to and from Waukesha and the lake region. Train leaves at 8:30 a. m., returning arrives 8:45 p. m. Business-man's special arrives every Monday 8:30 a. m.

The Iron and Copper Regions

of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin are best reached by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Through gas-lighted buffet sleeping cars leave Chicago daily at 10:20 p. m., enabling passengers to reach Marquette and the Iron towns the following morning. Tickets and reservations at 256 Clark-st.

Three Trains to Denver

via Burlington Route at 1 p. m., 5:45 p. m., and 10:30 p. m. Pullman sleepers, chair-cars, and dining-cars on all three. The service includes the best of everything. Ticket office 211 Clark street.

MUCH DESTRUCTION BY THE FLOODS.

Damage Done in Some of the Western States.

"A man who wants to do business out in Eastern Nebraska will have to take a 'dug-out' to get about in just now," said Theodore Speers of Cincinnati, O., at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He had just arrived from the high-water country. "Everything is under water out there. I don't mean right along the river, but in the counties back from the river, and the damage has been large, of course. The farmers have not been able to plant corn anywhere within many miles of the river, but they do not appear to be discouraged. They simply put it that the season will be a little backward. And it is a fact that one of the best corn crops ever taken up out in that section of the country was planted as late as June 10."

Travelers in from Omaha and other Western points tell wonderful stories of the floods. Ex-Congressman John A. McShane of Omaha reached the Grand Pacific in the afternoon. He said that the trouble out his way was not so much from high water as from waterspouts, landslides, and other freakish causes. The Missouri, he declared, had often been much higher without causing so much trouble.

Dr. E. W. Lee of Omaha is at the Auditorium.

"We were a little fearful of some big disaster Wednesday night," he said. "The train on which I came was held in the station at Omaha for six hours before it was decided that it would be safe to start it across the river. All the trouble anticipated was at the east end of the Union Pacific bridge. The structure was a little shaky, but we got over it all right.

"Omaha proper was never in any danger of being flooded, but East Omaha, which lies between the old channel and the present channel of the Missouri, and which is quite densely settled, was in danger. When the news came of the break at Sioux City the police were sent into East Omaha, or the bottoms, to notify dwellers there to be on the lookout. But the floods hadn't swamped that part of the town up to the time I left."

The visiting statesmen from Boston left the Grand Pacific for Omaha last evening. The weather prevented the Boston men from making much of their short visit, but each and every one of them expressed surprise at the improvements in progress. Said one of them:

"The sentiment in Chicago is all in favor of improvements. People don't mind the demolition of a land mark if it is to make way for something better. But down in Boston it is different. In the march of progress sentiment has to be overcome in every direction. On account of its narrow and crooked streets the business districts of our city are badly congested and scheme after scheme has been figured out to relieve the pressure. One scheme, and a worthy one for this purpose, was to tunnel under Boston Common. Do you suppose the people would hear of it? Such a work would not injure the common a whit, but the idea of making any change at all in which the common was involved was repugnant to the people. Of course we have older landmarks, rendered sacred by events of the past, than you have here in the west, and maybe the sentiment would be the same in Chicago under the same conditions, as sentiment is a powerful factor in a community."

"The Chinese Exclusion act," said R. G. Mackay, an American resident of Vancouver, B. C., at the Palmer yesterday, "was a stroke of bad policy for the United States and will yet be regretted by many who supported it. The reports of the number of Chinese coming into the United States have been greatly magnified by Pacific coast people, and to please that section the commerce of the United States with China has been seriously injured, while England has been the gainer. Vancouver will supplant San Francisco and the commerce in tea and silks will increase at the expense of American transportation lines. The English line of steamers now running from Vancouver to Japan and China is subsidized by the Imperial Government in the sum of $450,000 annually. Every Chinaman entering Vancouver pays the Canadian Government a poll tax of $50. It can be estimated that not more than 3,000 of these people enter Canada in a year, and more than half of them sneak into the United States."

Congressman William A. McKeighan of the Second Nebraska District was at the Grand Pacific yesterday en route to Washington. He has been out at Red Cloud, the headquarters of his district, looking after his political fences. His trip was successful, inasmuch as he secured the Alliance renomination. He was elected before on the Alliance ticket, and is confident of reelection. He believes that his party will carry the State in the fall.

The Hotel Lafayette at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., will be opened Monday. It is a little early in the season, but Minneapolis depends largely on the summer hotels for the entertainment of visitors to the National convention. Fred S. Avery has resigned his clerkship at the Wellington to go to the Lafayette.

An inscription on one of the registers at the Palmer which attracted the attention of other guests and provoked some comment read as follows: "Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett and husband, city."

Victoria—George A. Whiting, Neenah, Wis.; J. I. Frost, Memphis; C. E. Winters, Springfield, O.; W. H. Gardner, New York; L. D. Dozier, St. Louis; F. J. Swain, Brooklyn; G. G. Wagner, Denver; W. M. Hopkins, Minneapolis; F. T. Day, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. B. Sherwood, Lafayette, Ind.

Palmer—H. H. Fulton, Indianapolis; F. G. Hamilton, Meade, Kas.; H. C. Perkins, New York; H. P. Lewis, Omaha; Eugene Buttles, Burlington, Ia.; W. H. Harrison, Newark, O.; T. Crichton, Edinburg, Scotland; D. J. Flanagan, Philadelphia; E. J. Cushman, Boston.

Grand Pacific—J. W. Morris, Cleveland; T. A. Barton, Warsaw, Ind.; James Stephenson, Omaha; T. B. Black, Omaha; S. C. Kretschman, Washington, D. C.; R. S. Marshall, Cincinnati; John Fitz, Philadelphia; Emil Swenson, Pittsburg.

Tremont—Philip Fox, Madison, Wis.; E. Ryan, Hancock, Mich.; W. H. Stanley, San Francisco; William A. Wallace, Lander, Wyo.; C. H. Swift, Buffalo; Theodore Ahrens Jr., Louisville.

Audstorium—Clarence Wilson, Indianapolis, Fred J. Grant, New York; William Hall Allen, New York; Henry Meade, Toronto; A. M. Sutton, San Francisco; R. M. Pease, St. Paul.

Sherman—J. W. Chapman, Billings, Mont.; A. Ward Phelps, New York; W. Spicer, Winnipeg; E. A. Page, Oregon; C. G. Church, Watertown, S. D.; C. C. Keeler, Beloit.

Wellington—R. L. Rose, Lynchburg, Va.; Joseph Swigert, Frankford, Ky.; E. Haibeck, Detroit; T. Y. Brown, New York.

Richelieu—J. J. Ryan, Boston; H. B. Higbit, New York; B. R. Jacobs, New York; E. P. Blake, Peoria.

Leland—H. C. Abbott, Birmingham, Ala.; W. B. McKinley, Kokomo, Ind.; J. I. Adair, Edgemore, Del.

HOTEL RIVERVIEW,

On the Kankakee.

The sixth season of this popular summer resort will open Saturday, June 18. For full particulars regarding the hotel, diagram of rooms, rates, etc., send for illustrated circular to

JEWETT WILCOX, Manager,
53 Michigan-av., City.

Additional Sleeping-Car Service via Pennsylvania Lines.

Commencing Monday, May 23, the Pennsylvania lines will quicken the time of their Keystone Express between Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington, and inaugurate through sleeping-car service. Train will leave Chicago at 10:45 a. m., reach Baltimore 11:13 a. m., Washington 12:20, noon, next day. For full particulars call upon or address J. H. Lace, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 248 Clark street, Chicago.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent or business take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

A Quick, Safe, and Comfortable

journey to Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast, and Puget Sound points can be made via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Solid vestibuled trains to Portland with through sleeping cars to Denver and San Francisco leave Chicago daily via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway at 10:30 p. m. All meals en route are served in dining cars. Tickets and reservations at 238 Clark-st.

THEIR IDOL IS BLAINE.

SENTIMENT REPRESENTED BY CONVENTION DELEGATES.

George B. Swift Chafes Under the Restriction Placed on Him at Springfield—E. J. Magerstadt's Views—The Feeling for the Maine Man Steadily Growing—Effect of the Action of the Lutherans—An Important Democratic Meeting to Be Held Today—Legal Political News.

George B. Swift will be one of the delegates-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican convention at Minneapolis. He finds those instructions, forced through the State convention at Springfield by Joe Cannon's postmaster at Danville, Joe Cannon's Collector of Internal Revenue at Springfield, and the numerous postmasters, revenue

Pages 9 to 12. **The Chicago Daily Tribune.** PART TWO.

FRIDAY MAY 20, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

GOLD SENT TO EUROPE

NET LOSS OF $40,680,137 TO THE UNITED STATES.

Figures Compiled by the Director of the Mint from Feb. 13, 1891, to April 1, 1892—How Gold, Silver, and Uncovered Notes Are Held in Four Countries—Senate Changes the River and Harbor Bill—Mr. Bland's Coinage Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill Ruled Out of Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—In the annual report of the Director of the Mint relative to the production of precious metal in the United States, stress is laid upon the movement of gold from this country to Europe. "In February, 1891," says Director Leech, "a movement of gold commenced to Europe, which did not cease until the close of July, causing by far the most serious loss of gold which this country has sustained for many years. The total amount exported from the Port of New York during these six months was $70,283,494. Since the commencement of the present calendar year the exports of gold have amounted to $6,630,000, making the total movement $76,853,494. The return movement has aggregated $36,173,357. The net loss of gold to the United States through the Port of New York alone from Feb. 13, 1891, to April 1, 1892, was $40,680,137.31." The following table exhibits approximately the stock of gold and silver and "uncovered" paper money in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States at the present time:

Countries.	Population.	Gold stock.	Silver stock.
United Kingdom	38,000,000	$550,000,000	$100,000,000
France	39,000,000	900,000,000	700,000,000
Germany	49,500,000	300,000,000	205,000,000
United States	65,000,000	687,000,000	556,000,000

Countries.	Uncovered notes.	Total metallic stock and uncovered notes.
United Kingdom	$30,330,000	$ 680,330,000
France	51,402,000	1,651,402,000
Germany	107,000,000	812,000,000
United States	422,390,000	1,665,390,000

PER CAPITA.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United Kingdom	$14.47	$ 2.63	$0.80	$17.90
France	23.07	17.95	1.09	42.11
Germany	10.10	4.14	2.16	16.40
United States	10.57	8.55	6.50	25.62

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL CHANGES.

A Number of Committee Amendments Agreed To in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—In the Senate the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to detail for special duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition such army officers as may be required was taken from the calendar and passed.

The bill exempting American coastwise vessels piloted by their licensed masters or by a United States pilot from the obligation to pay State pilots for services not rendered, was taken up and passed.

The conference report on the bill to provide for the disposal and sale of the Klamath River Indian Reservation was presented and agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich offered a resolution (which was agreed to) abolishing the office of Principal Executive Clerk of the Senate and placing the entire clerical force of the Senate in the Secretary's office.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then taken up and Mr. McPherson made a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the amount 50 per cent. Mr. Dolph moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 6 (Messrs. Harris, Kyle, McPherson, Paddock, Palmer, and Vilas). Amendments reported from the Committee of Commerce and increasing appropriation were agreed to as follows:

Increasing the appropriation for Sabine Pass, Tex., from $300,000 to $350,000.

Inserting an item of $15,000 for a channel in West Galveston Bay, Tex.

Increasing the appropriation for Conneaut Harbor, O., from $35,000 to $50,000.

Increasing the appropriation for the harbor at Grand Haven, Mich., from $40,000 to $50,000.

Reducing the appropriation for the harbor at Buffalo, N. Y., from $600,000 to $325,000.

Striking out the item for $20,000 for the harbor at Petosky, Mich.

Increasing appropriations for Green Bay, Wis., from $10,000 to $35,000; for Kewaunee, Wis., from $20,000 to $30,000; for Sheboygan, Wis., from $20,000 to $25,000; for Duluth, Minn., from $80,000 to $125,000; and for Agate Bay, Minn., from $30,000 to $50,000.

Reducing the appropriation for the harbor and bay at Humboldt, Cal., from $200,000 to $150,000.

Increasing the appropriation for the harbor at Wilmington, Cal., from $20,000 to $51,000.

Inserting an item of $25,000 for a survey of a deep water harbor at San Pedro, Cal.

Increasing the appropriations for Yaquina Bay, Oregon, from $75,000 to $85,000; for Gray's Harbor and Chehalis River, Washington, from $30,000 to $50,000; and for Olympia Harbor, Washington, from $25,000 to $35,000.

Inserting an item of $200,000 for a ship canal to connect the waters of Lakes Union and Washington with Puget Sound by the Smith's Cove route.

Inserting an item of $10,000 for the survey and location of a ship canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River from a point at or near Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, or Erie, Pa., to a point at or near Pittsburg, Pa.

Increasing the appropriation for the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, from $200,000 to $225,000.

Increasing the appropriation for White River, Arkansas, from $35,000 to $75,000.

Increasing the appropriation for Green River, Kentucky, from $50,000 to $75,000 (for a new lock at Rumsey).

Reducing the appropriation for Saginaw River, Michigan, from $100,000 to $75,000.

Inserting an item of $81,833 for making free to commerce the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal.

Inserting an item of $10,000 for a survey for a canal connecting Lake Superior and the Mississippi River.

Increasing the appropriation for the care and maintenance of the reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River from $30,000 to $50,000.

Reducing the appropriation for the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio to Minneapolis from $1,500,000 to $1,150,000.

Reducing the appropriation for the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio River from $6,500,000 to $2,328,250 (the amount first recommended by the committee having been $3,750,000).

Reducing the appropriation for a ship channel in the shallows of the connecting waters of the Great Lakes, between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo, from $500,000 to $375,000.

Reducing the appropriation for the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Ia., from $800,000 to $600,000.

Increasing the appropriation for San Joaquin River, California, from $50,000 to $60,000.

Reducing the appropriation for the canal at the cascades of the Columbia River, Oregon, from $435,000 to $328,250.

Inserting an item of $187,500 for the Columbia River at Three Mile Rapids.

Increasing the appropriation for the mouth of Columbia River, Oregon, from $300,000 to $350,000.

Increasing the appropriations for the lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers, in front of and below Portland, Ore., from $50,000 to $150,000; for the mouth of the Sinslaw River, Oregon, from $30,000 to $30,000; for Puget Sound and its tributaries from $10,000 to $15,000; for Snohomish slough, Washington, from $15,000 to $25,000.

Inserting items of $33,000 for the Columbia River, between the mouth of the Willamette River and the City of Vancouver; $18,000 for Willamette River and Harbor; and $10,000 for the survey of the Upper Columbia River.

All the committee amendments having been disposed of the bill went over till tomorrow, and the Senate adjourned.

BLAND GETS ANOTHER KNOCKDOWN.

His Coinage Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill Ruled Out of Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—After a fruitless call of committees the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lester of Georgia in the chair, on the Sundry Civil bill. The Chair delivered his decision on the point of order made against the amendment offered by Mr. Bland yesterday for the coinage of all silver bullion purchased and now in the Treasury into standard silver dollars, the cost of coinage to be paid out of the seigniorage of silver to the government, the remainder of the seigniorage to be covered into the Treasury. It was conceded, said the Chair, that the amendment changed existing law, and therefore it would not be in order unless, being germane, it reduced the amount covered by the bill or also changed the clause in the law relating to the recoinage of worn and minor coins and the amendment to the coinage of standard silver dollars. The Chair was unable to see how the amendment was germane to subject-matter of the clauses, to reduce the amounts covered by the bill? The mere fact that it struck from the bill the appropriation of $100,000 for the recoinage of minor coins did not reduce the amounts, because it appropriated the seigniorage, which might amount to $2,000,000. It did not reduce the amounts covered by the bill, and might increase expenditures. He sustained the point of order and ruled out the amendment.

Mr. Bland then reoffered his amendment with the proviso attached to it "that the cost of this coinage shall not exceed $95,000—$5,000 of which shall be for the coinage of subsidiary silver and $90,000 for standard silver dollars." Mr. Bland said that he attached the proviso to the amendment in order to remove the objection of the Chair that it did not reduce the amounts covered by the bill.

Mr. Pierce of Tennessee proceeded to read a lecture to his Democratic colleagues. What, he asked, had come over the spirit of the dream of the Democratic party? Was it going to back down and go back on its record? A similar amendment to the one now presented had been offered by Mr. Bland to a similar clause in the Sundry Civil bill of last year. It had been ruled out and an appeal had been taken. On sustaining the Chair the vote stood: Yeas, 134; nays, 127. Of the 127 negative votes but nine were cast by Republicans. Many of the Democrats who had voted nay then were on the floor today, and he had seen them stand up and vote the other way. What had brought about the great change?

The Chair said that he had heard nothing to change his opinion that the amendment was not germane, and he therefore ruled the amendment as modified out of order. Mr. Bland appealed from the decision, but the committee sustained the decision of the Chair by a vote of 120 to 75. After the rejection of several amendments the committee rose and the House adjourned.

DEMOCRATS BERATING MR. GORMAN.

Angry Because He Showed Them Up—Vilas' Ignorance of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—The professional economists in the Democratic House continue to berate Senator Gorman for telling the truth about the appropriations. They say that Gorman might have kept still and left them to make out the best they could. They agree that the effect of Gorman's speech will be to direct public attention to the expenditures they are incurring. It will also have a tendency to educate the public regarding the policy of the House in keeping down the necessary appropriations for the current expenses of the government in order that there may be more money to distribute among the river and harbor grabbers. Mr. Dockery of Missouri partly agrees with Gorman, and says that a failure to economize may be due to the extravagant River and Harbor bill. Gorman has been in high good humor since his speech yesterday. The way he showed up Vilas has immensely tickled many of the Democrats in the Senate, who dislike their Wisconsin colleague. Vilas has always been regarded as a superficial statesman, but the astonishing lack of knowledge he displayed regarding the ordinary affairs of the government was a surprise even to those who thought the least of him. When he came to talk about the new navy his ignorance was astounding. First Butler corrected him, then Morgan, then Hale, and finally the Wisconsin Senator admitted that he knew absolutely nothing of the new navy. Yet he had no hesitation in opposing the recommendation of the Appropriations and the Naval committees.

CHICAGO'S INCOME AND EXPENSES.

Percentage for the Year 1889 Made Public by the Census Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—The Census Office makes public the following belated information regarding the proportionate amounts received from various sources, and also the proportionate amounts expended for the government of Chicago for the year ending Dec. 31, 1889. It is found, considering receipts, that the amounts accumulating from various sources were as follows:

Taxes, 35.11 per cent; special assessments, 33.31 per cent; liquor licenses, 10.11 per cent; other licenses, 2.80 per cent; fees, fines, and penalties, 0.50 per cent; received for water, 8.38 per cent; income from funds and investments, 1.94 per cent; from miscellaneous sources, 3.94 per cent; loans, 1.58 per cent; funds and transfers, 0.79 per cent; received from the State or county, 0.63 per cent; balance of cash on hand at the beginning of the year, 10.89 per cent.

The items of expenditure for the same year were as follows:

Libraries, 0.40 per cent; schools, 15.36; fire department, 4.70; health department, 0.84; lighting, 4.36; police, 7.18; charitable objects, 0.11; streets and bridges, 23.14; sewers, 2.71; public buildings and improvements, 4.29; parks and public grounds, 0.11; salaries, 2.32; waterworks or the use of water, 9.58; interest on debts, 3.70; miscellaneous outlays, 8.42; loans, 1.41; funds and transfers, 2.84; balance of cash on hand at the end of the year, 8.47.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Said That $160,000 Will Be Required to Enforce the Chinese Exclusion Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has written a letter to Representative Loud of California, expressing the opinion that $160,000 will be required for the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act, of which $50,000 will be needed to defray the expenses of registration. He estimates the expense of enforcing the provision in regard to imprisonment of Chinese convicted of unlawful entry at the rate of $200 per capita, or a total estimated expense of $50,000 per annum. He suggests that provisions for these expenditures be made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Joined the Bureau of American Republics.

The Department of State has been officially notified that the Republics of Paraguay and Santo Domingo have joined the Bureau of American Republics, and have made provisions for the payment of their respective shares in the expense of its maintenance.

Mexican Revolutionists in Texas.

Gen. Schofield received a telegram from Gen. Stanley this morning saying that a small band of Mexican revolutionists had crossed the Rio Grande into Texas in the vicinity of Fort Ringgold and that he had sent troops in pursuit of them.

Washington Notes.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today, by a party vote, decided to report the North Bridge bill adversely.

The Controller of the Currency has called for a report of the condition of all national banks at the close of business Tuesday, May 17.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds authorized a favorable report on a bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Elgin, Ill.

The President and Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Dr. Gardner, returned to Washington this afternoon on the lighthouse steamer Jessamine. Mrs. Harrison is weak and did not derive much benefit from the trip.

SEEKING FOR BENJAMIN MORSE.

The Mystery of the Disappearance of the Shelby Merchant Unraveled.

PENTWATER, Mich., May 19.—[Special.]—The mysterious disappearance of Benjamin Morse, the prominent Shelby merchant and politician, is still causing great excitement. His friends and the Odd-Fellows, of which order he was a member, have interested themselves in the matter and have hired a detective to work up the case. The detective visited Muskegon and nothing could be learned except that a man answering his description took the train for Chicago on the night of May 14.

As he was seen that afternoon and stated his intention of returning to Shelby that night and sent no word to his family it is not believed that the man who took the train was Mr. Morse. Mr. Morse was a man highly respected, careful in his business relations, and financially well off, and no one at Shelby believes that he voluntarily went away.

As the time passed without word or clew the suspicion deepens that he has been foully dealt with, and the Odd-Fellows will investigate fully. He had considerable money with him, as he was going to purchase quite a stock of goods, besides attending the Democratic State convention. He is a young man, 35 years old, a widower having three children, the eldest a girl of 15.

The Odd-Fellows are taking a novel way to find their missing brother. They have appointed a committee to trace him, and will notify each lodge in the State, giving a minute description of him. The police of Muskegon and several private detectives have been engaged. No clew has yet been obtained, but strong hopes are entertained that the next few days will develop something that will clear up the mystery. The citizens outside the lodge are also engaged in the search for the missing man, who was popular with all.

ITS SECRETS LEARNED

SAID TO BE A LEAK IN A WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

A Charge That Valuable Information Has Been Given Certain Men Desiring to Secure Concessions from the Ways and Means Committee—James W. Tappin Thinks New York Is Beginning to Realize the Importance of the Exposition—Result of His Visit to Chicago.

Somebody, it is charged, is giving out information concerning bids submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means of the World's Fair for privileges and concessions. This committee is the only money-making one of the Exposition, inasmuch as it has do do exclusively with the people who want to sell things on the Exposition grounds, for the privilege of which they are charged a certain percentage of their gross receipts by the committee. To secure such privileges or concessions bids must be submitted. Naturally enough information as to the amount of percentage offered by the highest bidder would be valuable to another bidder who might be a trifle lower. Such information, it was charged yesterday, had been conveyed to a bidder for a certain concession.

The Committee on Ways and Means is composed of thirteen men, who are well known and representative citizens of Chicago. No one acquainted with the character of these men and their methods of doing business would think that they were not honorable in every transaction. But the secret methods of conducting World's Fair business practiced by the committee has led unthinking outsiders to darkly hint that all was not right. Their criticism may be due to the fact that bids for any particular concession are not publicly advertised for, as is the case in the Construction Department.

The Committee on Ways and Means has already made contracts for nine concessions, each paying a percentage to the Exposition company of 25 per cent and upwards on the gross receipts. But intending bidders are left in the dark as to when the subject matter of any particular concession will be considered. The committee doesn't advertise, and the person who wants privileges of this character must submit a private bid at his convenience. He doesn't know when to do it, but takes chances, and seldom is there any announcement made as to when bids for a certain concession will be opened.

The chief charge against the committee is that open business methods are not adopted by it. An explanation of this course of proceeding may be found in the fact that the committeemen are all business men who transact World's Fair business privately as they do their own.

"There is no doubt that we are being subjected to criticism," said a member of the committee yesterday. "I don't exactly favor our way of doing things, not because the members of the committee are open to the slightest suspicion, but men used to the conduct of public affairs do not seem to be able to understand why our meetings should not be conducted more openly. I will say to you that the bidder for a recent concession has made charges against six members of the committee. He has given it out that they were fixed. We are looking this matter up with the utmost diligence and expect to make it warm for the accuser."

While this is going on another man, who recently was a bidder, says he was approached in his own office by a person who claimed to know the highest bidder for the concession in which he was interested. The information, which for a consideration could be imparted, was valuable.

"I don't know," said the committee-man in regard to this, "where knowledge of what we are doing could escape. I have the utmost confidence of course in all my associates, and if any one knows what the committee is doing it must be through some abuse of confidence either wittingly or unwittingly."

DOCKERY'S REPORT APPROVED.

It Will Be Satisfactory on Questions of Jurisdiction—For Souvenir Coins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—The subcommittee has formally approved the report drawn up by Mr. Dockery. It will be submitted to the Appropriations committee tomorrow. As the whole matter was placed in the hands of the subcommittee about all the full committee will do will be to ratify the report. The report sets out the terms under which the investigation was conducted. It explains the ground gone over and gives a mass of interesting detail information, which would be of vast benefit to Congressmen who care to inform themselves about the Fair. As late as this afternoon Mr. Dockery was receiving telegrams from Chicago giving additional information in regard to the space for exhibits. He wanted the report to be absolutely complete.

While there will be much that is favorable there is no reason to change the statement that the tendency of the report will not be towards a government appropriation. It will, however, be satisfactory to the local directory in its treatment of the questions of jurisdiction between the directory and the National Commission. It may be that a clause will be put in simply recommending that the amount paid the Director-General is too much for the government alone, and that if it is to remain at the present figures the local management should pay a portion of it.

Secretary Foster has accepted the proposition of the representatives of the Columbian Exposition to prepare a bill to be submitted to Congress regarding the manner in which the proposed appropriation for the World's Fair shall be disbursed in souvenir half-dollars. Should Congress see fit to authorize the issue of Treasury notes expenditures on account of this appropriation will be made with the new money for which about 8,000,000 ounces of silver must be purchased.

Under no circumstances could designs and dies be prepared in less than five months from the passage of the act, and when in working order the mint in Philadelphia could turn out 50,000 coins daily. Hence it has been impressed upon all the members of the local directory and Government Board that if anything of the sort is to be attempted speedy action by Congress is a very desirable factor. Chairman St. Clair this evening completed a draft of the bill, the salient points of which were telegraphed to Chicago, and met with favorable consideration by the Fair managers. Acting under their instructions the bill will be submitted to the Durborow committee tomorrow with a view to having it reported to the House as quickly as circumstances will permit.

This measure differs from the Walker bill, already presented to the House committee, in the first two sections, which provide for the coinage of the souvenirs, and is in accordance with suggestions made by the Secretary of the Treasury. There will be no depletion of the Treasury surplus, but silver will be given a boom, by which the promoters of the bill hope to make friends for the Exposition.

Already offers have begun to come in for the proposed coins, and before Director-General Davis left for Chicago tonight he received a request for 200 souvenirs, coupled with a guarantee that not a solitary piece would ever find its way back into the vaults of the Treasury Department.

NEW YORK WILL BE IN LINE.

James W. Tappin Talks of the Fair and of What May Be Expected.

How well New York thinks of the World's Fair and how great has been its change of front from indifference to enthusiasm are evidenced by James W. Tappin, an influential member of the State Board, which has just returned to New York from Chicago. In an interview Mr. Tappin says, among other things:

"The visit of the State Board of Managers and the District Commissioners to Chicago has been of incalculable value from an educational point of view, and I believe has dissipated the impression that there was any antagonism toward Chicago in consequence of the Fair having been located there. I think that we were justified in refuting that idea wherever we found it to exist, and we have left the Exposition authorities under the impression that New York was with them heart and soul and will be there in due time with a creditable exhibit.

"If there is any ground whatever for the statement that the people of New York are apathetic regarding this great enterprise it is due simply to the fact that nobody has been sent out to report officially on the comprehensiveness of the scheme, the grandeur and magnificence of the buildings, and the extent and scope of the exhibition. When its features are fully realized and understood, as we hope they will be, we believe that all indifference will disappear and that enthusiasm will take its place.

"Every feature of the Exposition is projected on an immense and magnificent scale. The emblematic figures of heroic size now being constructed in the Forestry Building are in themselves ample repayment for a trip to Chicago and back. The preparations for the dedicatory ceremonies in October are upon a scale of unprecedented and unparalleled magnificence. As regards the question of a conflict between the dates of the celebration in New York and of these ceremonies in Chicago I would say that this matter was very carefully and satisfactorily discussed at Chicago."

AFRAID OF LAKE MICHIGAN WATER.

The "British Medical Journal" Tells of Its Effect on the World's Fair.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 19.—The *British Medical Journal*, which started the story about the prevalence of typhoid-fever in Chicago and dwelt upon the necessity for an improvement of the drinking water furnished in that city, lest the disease should develop into a pestilence while the crowds gather to witness the World's Fair, continues to harp upon the theme. In an editorial today the *Journal* says: "We have been awaiting with amused wonder for the response of the much maligned medical faculty of Chicago to the serio-comic assertion that they are unable to diagnose typhoid-fever. (This sarcasm refers to a statement issued through the American World's Fair Commissioners that the disease existing in Chicago, alleged by the *British Medical Journal* to be typhoid, was pronounced by Chicago physicians to be a different and less serious malady.) The article continues:

This assertion would in any other civilized city of Europe or America be regarded as a bad and foolish joke. Meantime, instead of confirming the promise of Mr. McCormick, resident Commissioner in London for the Fair, that the sources of the water supply would be carried two miles further into the lake before the opening of the Exhibition, the municipal authorities have apparently given the hint to the medical fraternity to register typhoid under some other name. But this trick will not diminish the mortality nor add to the confidence with which intending visitors to the Exposition will regard future and apparently more reassuring health returns. It is not by denials of the capacity of Chicago doctors to diagnose a disease so easily verified, say, so difficult to mistake, nor by minimizing the serious import of facts respecting the water supply, that needful sanitary works can be executed. The lake water and its derivatives, and the compounds into which it enters, must continue to be regarded with just suspicion until such works are executed.

The *British Medical Journal* wields a great influence in the medical world, and its article will doubtless be reprinted in almost every leading paper. Americans here are hoping that the World's Fair management will be able to disprove the assertions as to the quality of Chicago's water in such an emphatic way as to neutralize the effect of the *Journal's* attacks.

DISCUSSED WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBITS.

The American Library Association Talks on Technical Questions.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 19.—[Special.]—The morning session of the Library Association was largely occupied in discussing technical subjects. F. P. Hill of Newark, D. R. Johnson of Albany, R. R. Poole of New York, and Miss E. M. Coe of New York spoke on the subject of binding. G. W. Iles of New York read a paper on systematic book reviews. Dr. William F. Poole of the Newberry Library, Chicago, gave an account of the provision made by the World's Congress Auxiliary Committee of Literature, of which he is the Chairman. They have selected four subcommittees, the first of which, that on libraries, has as its Chairman F. H. Hild of the Public Library. This subcommittee has already been assured of the hearty cooperation of foreign librarians. Everything that can possibly be done will be done to make this part of the World's Fair a success.

The afternoon was occupied in sessions of various sections, prominent among them being that of the women presided over by Miss E. M. Coe of New York. At 4:30 the librarians left by special train for Baltimore and Washington, where the final sessions will be held Friday and Saturday.

To Exhibit a Working Model.

One of the exhibits in the Mining Department will be a working model of the entire plant of the H. C. Frick Coke company at Scottdale, Pa. The contract for making the model has already been awarded and space applied for. It will be on a scale of one-twentieth of an inch to one foot, covering a space of about 20 by 30 feet, and will be an exact representation of the works, including engines, boilers, piping, elevated tracks, hoists, cupolas, ovens, cars, and all other machinery. The machinery will be in operation, the motor power being electricity, with gas for the ovens, the coke therein being represented by asbestos.

Will Not Go Into Court.

Capt. Eugene Griffin, Second Vice-President of the Thomson-Houston Electric company, and representing the combine, called on Attorney Carlisle yesterday and assured him that the trust would not institute injunction proceedings against the Westinghouse company in case it should secure the contract for furnishing the electric lighting plant at Jackson Park. This statement on the part of Capt. Griffin was regarded by World's Fair directors as an indication that the trust would not attempt to harass the World's Fair by a lawsuit. As a result there was an improved feeling of good will toward the big electric trust.

Anne Hathaway's Cottage Not Coming.

LONDON, May 19.—A dispatch received here from Stratford-Upon-Avon says that at their annual meeting today the Shakspeare Birthplace Trustees confirmed the purchase of Anne Hathaway's cottage in order to prevent the historic building from going to the World's Fair. With the same object in view they also empowered the committee to purchase the furniture which the cottage contained.

Fac-Simile of Inca Peres's Palace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The Bureau of American Republics has received information that the Exposition Commissioners of Ecuador have had constructed a fac-simile of the famous palace of the Inca Perca, the ruins of which stand near the City of Quito. This beautiful structure will be a conspicuous feature of the World's Fair.

Exposition Notes.

Col. Rogers of the Michigan Military Academy is in Chicago making arrangements for an encampment of a corps of cadets during the summer of 1893.

The Committee on Federal Legislation of the Board of Directors sent a telegram yesterday to Commissioner St. Clair at Washington telling him to proceed with the advocacy of the pending appropriation bill. The committee discussed the phraseology of the bill as it concerned the coinage of silver souvenir half dollars.

Just at present Germany is apparently taking the most active interest in the Fair of any of the foreign countries. The Imperial German Commissioner, Herr Wermuth, sent a cablegram yesterday announcing that he had sent Privy Councilor, Prof. Whittmack, a recognized authority on floral and horticultural subjects, to the big show which is being held at Karlsruhe, and that the interests of the World's Fair would be fully kept in view through his instrumentality.

An international congress of single-tax people will be held in Chicago next year under the auspices of the World's Fair Auxiliary. Louis F. Post of New York, Chairman of the National Committee of the Single-Tax League of the United States, is Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements, and he has appointed Warren Worth Bailey, President of the Chicago Single-Tax club and the Illinois member of the Single-Tax committee, to the Chairmanship of the Local Committee on Arrangements.

Finley Not Going to the Omaha.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—[Special.]—General Manager Winter of the Omaha today put an effectual quietus on the rumor that W. W. Finley is to be made Traffic Manager of the Omaha. "There is absolutely no truth in the report," he declared.

BIG ISSUE OF BONDS.

THE ATCHISON ROAD INTENDS TO RAISE $100,000,000.

Income Bonds Amounting to $80,000,000 to Be Refunded—Twenty Millions to Be Applied to Necessary Improvement and the Purchase of New Equipment—Strong Lines Trying to Prevent Dissolution of the Chicago-St. Paul Blind Pool—Other News in the Railway World.

It is stated that arrangements have been perfected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railway company for a new issue of second mortgage bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of about 3 per cent. Several reasons are alleged for raising this enormous amount of money. Eighty millions is to be exchanged for a similar amount of income bonds, and the other twenty millions is to be applied to new equipment, betterment of tracks, and other necessary improvements. President Manvel's visit to Europe, it is stated, was for the purpose of consulting with English stock and bond holders of the road regarding the proposed issue of bonds and conversion of securities. Mr. Manvel arrived from his European trip in New York yesterday, and it is given out that he admits that his mission to England was for that purpose and that the Englishmen are favorable to the new plan. The Atchison company, notwithstanding its good earnings during the last year, finds it a hard matter to make both ends meet, and the proposed conversion of bonds it is believed will relieve it from its embarrassment. Not only will it reduce the interest account of the company materially but at the same time will provide the means for necessary improvements and purchase of new equipment, which will be needed for the World's Fair business. The income bonds bear 5 per cent interest, and the company has been required to pay holders $4,000,000 a year before it could declare a dividend on the stock. Under the new arrangement this sum would be reduced to $3,000,000 annually.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A statement was published on Wall street and confirmed by Atchison authorities here that the Atchison company contemplates the issue of a permanent fund to provide for betterments and improvements, and formal action may be taken in this direction at the next directors' meeting. It is understood that the plan will provide for the issue of $100,000,000 second mortgage bonds, probably bearing interest at graded rates from 2½ to 3½ per cent. Of this $80,000,000 will be used to raise the present income bonds, leaving $20,000,000 applicable for future needs. The representatives of the Atchison company state that the matter is one needing detail and explanation, and that at present they will say nothing about it.

CHICAGO-ST. PAUL BLIND POOL.

Efforts of Strong Lines to Prevent Its Dissolution.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City roads pretend that the withdrawal of the Albert Lea route (Rock Island road) from the Chicago-St. Paul blind pool will not necessarily break up the combination. All the other roads, however, are inclined to think that unless all the roads between Chicago and St. Paul are members the agreement cannot be carried out. The three roads named have been carrying the great bulk of the business under the pooling agreement, and it is but natural that they should deplore the dissolution of the pool, but it is hard to see how they can continue it should other roads than the Rock Island withdraw from the agreement.

The percentage of business carried by the roads in the blind pool during April, 1892, was as follows:

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 30.6; Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, 14.2; Chicago and Northwestern, 17; Wisconsin Central, 15.4; Chicago, Burlington and Northern, 7.2; Albert Lea route, 15.6.

The strong roads point to the fact that the Albert Lea route carried in April 15.6 per cent of the Chicago-St. Paul business, while it never expected to get more than 12 per cent. The Rock Island people, however, contend that the business for April was exceptional and that the average percentage for the last year did not exceed 8 per cent.

New Railroad in Ohio.

The railroad from Cleveland to Zanesville, from Falls Junction to Chagrin Falls, from Canton to Waynesburg, and from Canton to Sherrodsville, all comprising 206 miles and located in Ohio, has become the property of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad company. The following appointments have been made to take effect at once: J. A. Ward, well, General Superintendent, with office and headquarters at Cleveland, O., to whom all subordinate officers, agents, and employés will report; H. A. Kennedy, Assistant Superintendent, with office at Canton, O.; H. R. Moore, General Freight Agent, with office at Cleveland, O.; John Bean, Master Mechanic, with office at Canton; A. Thievry, Cashier and Auditor, with office at Canton.

Again After the Scalpers.

Another attempt is being made by several railroad companies, aided by the Transportation committee of the World's Fair, to secure the indictment of the ticket scalpers by the present grand jury for violation of the State law which prohibits persons not regularly appointed ticket agents from dealing in railroad tickets. The Assistant General Passenger Agents of the various roads in this city have been summoned before the grand jury to testify to the fact that the scalpers are doing business without proper authority. It is believed that this time indictments will be returned against all the scalpers doing business in this city. If the scalpers can be prevented from doing business during the World's Fair the railroads will have no other excuse for declining to make exceedingly low rates.

To Compete with the Great Northern.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 19.—A well substantiated report was circulated today that the Northern Pacific railroad company is negotiating with the American Steel Barge company of Superior for the construction of a fleet of whaleback package freight boats to compete with the Northern steamship company. A man in close connection with both companies is the authority and the extended presence of General Manager Mellen, General Superintendent Kimberly, and other officials who were in close consultation with Capt. McDougall most of yesterday indicates that at least something unusual is on foot.

New Air Line to Omaha.

NEW HAMPTON, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—There is a report in circulation that the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railroad will soon construct an air line to Omaha from some point on their road near here. Whether the junction point will be Elma, Summer, Oelwein, or some intermediate station is not yet known.

Railway Notes.

The Northern Pacific directors have decided that no dividend shall be paid for the quarter ending March 31, 1892.

The "Big Four" issued notice yesterday that on account of the high water at St. Louis it cannot handle freight of any description for East St. Louis or to points reached via that point until further notice.

Vice-Chairman Donald of the Central Traffic Association announced yesterday that for the occasions of the Indiana State Prohibition convention at Indianapolis, Ind., May 25 and 26, and for the Indiana State convention of the People's party at Indianapolis, Ind., May 27 and 28, special excursion tickets of the standard form may be sold from all points in Indiana at a rate of one first-class fare for the round trip.

Oppose Free Silver and Bankruptcy Laws.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 18.—[Special.]—The Mississippi State Bankers' Association, which has just closed its session here, adopted resolutions opposing free coinage of silver and the enactment of a national bankruptcy bill, and urges the State Senators and Representatives to oppose the latter.

Nervous headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—10c. a bottle.

TO CREATE A UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Arrangements Made by President Harper with Heath & Co., Boston Publishers.

The University of Chicago yesterday made arrangements with D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston to take complete charge of its publishing department. The firm will move its headquarters to Chicago and will become a local institution. It already is in the front rank of publishing houses, its modern language texts, pedagogical books, laboratory methods in science, and seminary methods of history being regarded as standard publications. The members of the firm are both college men, in full sympathy with the aims of the new university and anxious to see them realized.

President Harper will give the firm much work to do. The university press will have three departments. The printing department will own its own type, and will own a queer selection, too, fonts of Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Sanskrit, German, and mathematical and scientific type being among the necessities. The book and apparatus department will buy all the books, material, and presses necessary, and the publishing department will publish one daily, two or three weekly, and any number of monthly and quarterly papers. The idea that President Harper is working on is to make all the professors producers, to let them make books, so that the world can see by their writings that they are making progress and are up with the times.

The contract made with Heath & Co. provides that they are to organize a stock company with a capital stock of $50,000 or more, to be known as the University of Chicago Press. The company agrees to undertake the printing, publishing, and bookselling of the university, doing the work at a fixed price, the same now paid to Heath & Co. At the end of the year the corporation will declare a dividend of 6 per cent on the stock, and any surplus profit is to be divided between it and the university. The university will assume no financial responsibility whatever, paying for its books and work out of appropriations made for that purpose.

It was stated at university headquarters yesterday that although T. C. Chamberlin, President of the Wisconsin State University, had not formally accepted the call to the Professorship of Geology, it is almost certain that he will accept. There is said to be no finer geologist in the country, and the faculty feel that his coming is an indication of the estimation in which the educators of the country hold the university.

This afternoon the Woman's club will hold a meeting at the Art Institute to further the plan formulated Wednesday for the erection of a Woman's building on the university grounds. So far $20,000 has been subscribed, and when $50,000 is in sight work will be immediately commenced on a four-story building, which will shelter fifty girls and which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1. The ultimate plan is to raise $150,000 and erect five-story buildings on each side of the first structure, and it is estimated that quarters will be furnished for 200 female students. The first donation for this work was made some months ago by Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, she handing a check for $1,000 to Dr. Harper.

Another interesting point decided yesterday was in reference to the opening of the university. There will be no orations, no imposing ceremonies. The bell will ring for chapel, studies for the day will be given out, and the classes will go to work. That will be all.

WORKS OF ART ON EXHIBITION.

Rare and Curious Articles of Virtu Now in the City.

An interesting picture by an Armenian artist, C. H. Nichaian, representing an Armenian marriage ceremony, is exhibited on Wabash avenue. It shows the party, attired in the picturesque costumes of their country, entering the house on their return from the religious ceremony. In the center of the group is the bride, closely veiled and accompanied by her maids, who in that country are chosen not from the young and beautiful maidens but from the elderly married women. To the left is the groom, accompanied by the best man, who is armed with a sword. Among the followers are a priest, musicians, and the friends of the bridal pair, some of whom are dancing. The chief interest in the picture is in the evident faithfulness with which the scene is portrayed and in the careful elaboration of the details of the costumes. Arrangements have been made to have the picture exhibited at the fall exhibition at the Art Institute.

In the same collection are a gold bronze clock and two candelabra, which were made by Miroy Freres of Paris for Prince Pierre, the brother of Napoleon III. Their original cost was 35,000 francs, 5,000 francs worth of gold having been put in the alloy. The clock is of artistic design and curious construction, being in the form of a terrestrial globe, with the hours marked on a band passing around the equator, and the days of year indicated on a circle passing around it parallel with the lines marking the degrees of longitude. The globe is supported by a palm tree from which a serpent is craw

IS THE LAW VALID?

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS STATUTE ASSAILED.

Mrs. Rachel Sherard's Boy Was Given Away Without Her Knowledge After a Surrendering Order Had Been Entered in the County Court, and the Mother Begins Habeas Corpus Proceedings and Hopes to Show That the Statute Is Unconstitutional — Court Notes.

The validity of a special act creating the Chicago Home for the Friendless is attacked in a petition for habeas corpus filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Mrs. Rachel Sherard, a deaf and dumb woman, to recover possession of her 5-year-old son Clarence. Last December Mrs. Sherard was taken sick and she was sent to the County Hospital, while her son was placed in charge of O. E. Little, an agent for the home, the father of the infant being dead. Upon being released from the infirmary Mrs. Sherard applied to the home for her child and was told that Clarence was given away, but to whom the Managers declined to say. Assistant County Attorney Williams looked into the matter and discovered that an order had been entered in the County Court surrendering the boy to the Home for the Friendless in accordance with the act of incorporation. The mother never had notice of the proceedings nor does the special act require notice, and this is one of the reasons given why the act is unconstitutional. It is further provided in the act that a return to a habeas corpus proceedings, to the effect that the Home took possession of the child by reason of a surrender, in the County Court is sufficient. The point is raised that this provision takes away the jurisdiction of any other court, and therefore the act establishing the Home is absolutely void. Judge McConnell issued the writ and will hear the case next Tuesday.

Court Notes.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday to dissolve the Wire Fence Improvement company on the ground of insolvency and to appoint a receiver.

Daniel J. Roberts yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court for $50,000 damages against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company. Roberts had his left leg taken off while employed as a fireman on the road in December, 1890.

J. D. Tobey, the proprietor of the grain warehouse at No. 303 Twenty-sixth street, began suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against Bryngel Olson for recovery of $50,000 damages for alleged injury to his business reputation and standing, claiming that Olson accused him of fraud and referred to him as irresponsible.

A jury in Judge Anthony's court yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of Joseph Paruzynski against the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg company, assessed his damages at $7,000. Paruzynski was injured by a train backing down upon him in May, 1891, since that time he has been incapacitated for work.

Mrs. Bessie McAllister Sturgis gave evidence in Judge Gresham's court yesterday in a suit begun by her against John V. Farwell for $50,000. Mrs. Sturgis claims that Farwell agreed to pay her 5 per cent per annum for two years on about $300,000 of Gogebic mining shares if she would transfer them to him and take other securities. Mr. Farwell, she alleges, did not carry out the contract. Mr. Farwell's defense is that he was not bound to do as he agreed to, as the deal was a speculation of a considerable amount, and that the amount due Mrs. Sturgis was applied on the debt. The court took the case under advisement.

Peter Smith, administrator of the estate of Nora McMahon, the first wife of Edward J. McMahon, who also is dead, has filed a bill in the Probate Court yesterday, stating that he has collected all the assets of the estate and has paid all the debts, which has reached more than $30,000 and has also paid out $20,979. He retains $1,514 of his compensation and there remains in his hands a balance of $2,000, which belongs to Agnes McMahon, a child, a minor, over whose custody there have been several years of litigation. The administrator further reports that he has on hand $14,805, a portion of which exceeds his distribution share by $668. This account will be contested by the widow and the court fixed June 1 for the hearing.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,431—William A. Olmstead vs. A. H. Andrews & Co. Bill to enjoin infringement of patent for map cases. Gridley & Hopkins, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

136,932—American Brewing Company vs. Charles and Mary Schaefer. Conf. of judgt. for $610.38. Lackner & Butz, attys.

136,933—Henry Reese vs. John R. Nelson. Conf. of judgt. & lien. Same, attys.

136,934—Daniel T. Roberts, by next friend, etc., vs. C. B. and Q. R.R. Co. Case, $30,000. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.

136,935—Oscar Cobb vs. John H. Haverly et al. Assn. $3,000. G. W. Plummer, atty.

136,936—Jacob Wechsler vs. Moses Gray & Co. Assn. $650. Remy & Mann, attys.

136,937—L. L. Smith vs. Frank E. Brady and George E. Hibbs. Assn. $1,000. H. Bradley, atty.

136,938—John Johnston vs. John McDermott. Bill for co-partnership accounting. F. H. Trude, solr.

136,939—Charles E. Sandstrom et al. vs. Charles E. Sandstrom et al. Asst. $500. W. B. Cunningham, atty.

136,940—Roger John Bourke, by next friend, etc., vs. Chicago City Railway Co. Case, $5,000. Hogan & Case, attys.

136,941—Wrentzer & Mador vs. J. W. Cassel & Co. Conf. judgt. for $604. James O'Connell, atty.

136,942—Adell M. Bobie vs. Charles H. La Douceur. Assn. $2,000. Charlton, atty.

136,943—Portland Cement Paving Co. vs. Andrew J. Cooper. Asst. $1,000. Aeckmean & Elsdon, attys.

136,944—John Mahoney vs. Mary Ann Potthoff. Bill for divorce. Milton O'Noramore, solr.

136,945—Wallace R. Martin vs. Derrick Lamband and Charles H. Weller. Debt, $210. Pinckney, Tagge & Barge, attys.

136,946—Charles E. Sandstrom & Co., use of Joseph Rieckes, vs. Morris Newman. Asst., $500. Same, attys.

136,947—John Conner vs. Hattie Winans. Conf. judgt. $4970. John P. Kelly, atty.

136,948—Mattie Scott vs. Samuel Scott. Bill for divorce. L. W. Cummins, atty.

136,949—Louis Schaefer et al. vs. Homer C. Gross et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $800. John P. Ahrens, atty.

136,950—J. Brandaw vs. H. H. Martindale. Appeal. Withheld cases—136,923—Chisk Bros. vs. F. Harris & Co. Asst., $5,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

136,938—George Milmine et al. vs. Denis & Nelson. Attch., $552.25. Ashcraft & Gordon, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

B. R. 768—William Wendle vs. Margaret Feinen et al. Petn. to establish title. Max A. Dreznal, solr.

B. R. 769—Wm. Walter Burns vs. Sarah A. Bordeaux et al. Bill. Sanger & Sanger, attys.

103,530—Fred Fishbeck vs. Fred Hainsworth. Appeal.

103,531—Joseph Falkowski vs. Paul and Maryanna Smeja. Conf. of judgt., $152.50. Walker, Judd & Hawley, attys.

103,532—Bill suppressed.

103,533—J. D. Tobey vs. Bryngal Olson. Case, $50,000. Victor D. L. Mudge, atty.

103,534—Josie Dumak et al. vs. John Niedzwiecki et al. Bill for partition. F. J. Elleson, solr.

103,535—Village Loan and Building Assn. vs. Josephine Alberg et al. Bill to foreclose mortgages. Julius Stern, solr.

103,536—Marco Marcelli vs. Columbian Furn. House. Appeal.

103,537—John Nelson vs. James L. Swan. Appeal.

103,538—David Utter vs. C. P. Packer et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000. A. D. Coy, solr.

103,539—Wm. Ewert vs. Conrad Kruse. Conf. of judgt., $394.25. Windes & Sullivan, attys.

103,540—H. Strauch vs. Conrad Kruse. Same, $110. Windes & Sullivan, attys.

103,541—E. Nelson vs. The Art Marble Co. Appeal.

103,542—Josephine Hoeft vs. Sheriff Gilbert and John Frohn. Repln., $500. R. Frankenstein, atty.

103,543—J. T. Wood et al. vs. Amelia Turner. Appeal.

103,544—Weir & Craig Mfg. Co. vs. Joseph and Ellen McMullen. Conf. of judgt., $304.32. Franklin P. Simons, atty.

103,545—Karolina Specht vs. Joseph E. Specht. Bill for divorce. Hamilton & Bradley, attys.

103,546—Mechar Zielomwicz vs. Andrizij Belinski et al. Conf. of judg., $197.25. Max A. Dreznal, atty.

103,547—The Chi. Mulligan Loan and Building Association et al. vs. Jacob Lilley et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,200. Mathew P. Brady, solr.

103,548—Sigrida Serrano vs. Ole P. and Knud F. Knudson. Asst., $1,200. Willard Gentleman, atty.

103,549—M. M. Ward vs. Jones Stn. and Prtg Co. vs. John M. Ward et al. Assn., $600. Feaney, Church & Coffeen, attys.

103,550—Nellie L. Emory vs. Joseph McGraw et al. Case, $6,000. A. Van Buren, atty.

103,551—William McCarthy vs. Hans Jensen. Appeal.

103,552—Lilienfeld Bros. & Co. vs. L. Frensdorf & Co. Asst., $1,000. S. S. Jonas, atty.

103,553—John Sommerling vs. Joseph Mingo. Conf. of judgt., $44.06. Sidney, atty.

103,554—The Carey-Lombard Lumber Co. vs. Alfred R. Case et al. Cred's. bill, $2,610. Israel Coven, solr.

103,555—Markley, Ailing & Co. et al. vs. Wire Fence Improvement Co. et al. Bill to dissolve corporation. Smith, Hesner & Moulton, solrs.

Withheld cases—103,475—James L. Campbell vs. George M. Nichols et al. Bill to set aside deeds and for spec. performance. Zeisler & Reed, solrs.

103,482—Alice J. Dean vs. Frank C. Dean. Bill for divorce. George A. Meech, solr.

Judgments.

Judge Anthony—3,452—Smith vs. Hill; on ver., $216; gen. and spel. ex.—3,553—Staples vs. Marsh; on ver., $60.

Judge Tuthill—19,522—Sheppard et al. vs. Joy; on dft., $972.08—19,526—Sanne vs. Ehrhardt et al.; on dft., $1,000.—19,527—Bartlett Brewing Co. vs. Solomon; on dft., $364.80—19,467—Nathan vs. Greene; on dft., $246.97.—19,015—Calvert Lithograph and Co. vs. Sherwood et al.; on dft., $4,178.50 and scl. fa.—19,013—Same vs. same; on dft., $781.86 and scl. fa.—19,024—Same vs. same; on dft., $1,194.85—18,515—Bush Simmons Co. vs. Murray; on dft., $515.91—19,641—Hamburger Co. vs. Hasmett; on dft., $216.—19,050—Same vs. same; on dft., $2,205.—19,346—Citizens' Bank vs. McDonald; on dft., $4,010.20.—19,594—Platt et al. vs. Turner; on dft., $607.20.

Judge Clifford—19,760—Vance, use, etc. vs. Wolff; on dft., $42.05.

Judge Baker—99,221—Bernheim vs. Stack; on dft., $222.

Judge McConnell—19,108—Calkins vs. Chicago Smokeless Fuel Co.; on dft., $626.60.—8,735—Union National Bank vs. Matthinson; on dft., $6,442.50 and scl. fa.—18,972—Clay vs. Bray; on dft., $648.42 and scl. fa.

Judge Scales—8,359—Schultz & Hirsch vs. Danielson; by agt., $217 and sal.

Decrees.

Judge Hawes—1,871—Sanborn vs. C. C. S. and L. Assn.; decree.

Judge Tuley—7,065—Seipp vs. Lindenberg; dec. sale—7,362, Burnham vs. Thatcher; decree.—4,764—Wicker vs. Brierley; dec. sale.

Judge Horton—S. E. 768—Sheldon vs. Dickerman; final dec.—4,962—Schmitz vs. Albrecht; final dec.—3,561—E. A. Seymour & Co. vs. Weideman; dec. sale. Divorces—99,696—John W. Gates from Francella S. Gates.—8,907—Leila A. Young from William D. Young.

Today's Call.

Judge Gresham—Submitted cases.

Judge Woods—No call. E. P. Allis vs. U. S. Sugar Refinery; on trial.

Judge Bunn—Criminal cases.

Judge Arnold—Calendar No. 1. Nos. 2,887, 3,502, 3,465, 3,485, 3,508, 3,509, 3,575, 3,619, 3,620, 3,622, 3,627, 3,628. No. 2,554 on trial.

Judge Blodgett—No court.

Judge Kettelle—No call. No. 2,586 on trial.

Judge Hawes—Nos. 28, 101, 28, 20, and 31.

Judge Wright—Contested motions.

Judge Tuthill—9 a. m. Call of general law docket. Nos. 1,501 to 2,500 inclusive. Trial call. 501 cases Nos. 6 to 506 and 716. No case on trial.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 4,804, 4,811, 4,842. No. 4,783 on trial.

Judge Baker—Cases from Judge Adams' call.

Judge McConnell—Contested motions. 3 p. m. Submitted case, No. 1,766.

Judge Adams—Nos. 3,164, 3,548, 3,582, 3,585, 3,586, 3,590, 3,612, 3,613, 3,614, 3,641, 3,668, 3,672, 3,678, 3,686, 1,976½, 3,697.

Judge Tuley—Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66. No case on hearing.

Judge Horton—Calendar Nos. 23, 24, 27, and 28.

Judge Scales—9 a. m., insanity cases. 2 p. m., No. 9,885, in re Reichardt; 9,750, Wickersham vs. Jaeger.

Judge Kohlsaat—General business.

Illinois Appellate Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Appellate Court today were as follows:

Arts vs. Robertson; motion to dismiss appeal postponed eight days.

Kankakee Electric Railway vs. Whittemore; time to file abstracts and briefs extended eight days.

Central Railway vs. Allman; time to file briefs extended six days.

Bartell vs. People; time to file briefs extended ten days.

Schroeder vs. Village of Leland; time to file briefs extended ten days.

City of Ottawa vs. Strickltin; time to file briefs extended five days.

Keller vs. Shippee; motion by appellee to strike case from docket.

Tibby vs. Sheldon; continued.

City of Galesburg vs. Hall; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.

Chicago and Northwestern railway vs. Carpenter; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.

Village of Martinton vs. Rivard; dismissed with damages under rule.

City of Lanark vs. Dougherty. Motion by appellee to expunge certain portions of record.

Wild vs. Fry; taken.

Newitt vs. Woodburn; taken.

Rockford Ins. Co. vs. Hildreth; taken.

Mon. Mfg. & Mfg. Co. String; taken.

Iliff vs. School Dir. Dist. No. 4; taken.

Cable vs. Grier; taken.

Stanley vs. Moynihan; taken.

Grier, exr., vs. Cable; taken.

Ger. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Perry; taken.

Anderson vs. Anderson; taken.

Kemp vs. Moir; taken.

Walford vs. People; taken.

Ransolph vs. Ransolph; taken.

Pick vs. Dyer; taken.

The cases of twenty-three examined yesterday all passed a creditable examination and were granted certificates to practice law. They are John W. Barker, Hiram A. Brooks, Alman A. Chapsaddle, William S. Dewey, John T. Donoghue, Douglas L. Dumar, Aaron C. Dicus, Arthur J. Evans, J. W. Hartnett, Isaac C. Moynihan, Lewis Neale, Jr., Nelson Nelson, Frank G. Plain, Rollo L. Russell, William M. Snyder, W. C. Shipnes, W. T. Smith, William C. Spowr, Cairo A. Trimble, S. B. Wringer, and Edwin M. Young.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock tomorrow.

Illinois Appellate Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Appellate Court, Third District, today were as follows:

Folger vs. Bishop. Motion to dismiss for want of sufficients abstract denied. Motion by defendant in error to dismiss for want of sufficient cost bond.

Yahle et al. vs. Breckenridge et al. Leave given to submit cause on abstracts filed.

Phoenix Insurance Company vs. Woland. Time extended to appellant to pay her 5 per cent per annum for two years on about $300,000 of Gogebic mining shares if she would transfer them to him and take other securities. Mr. Farwell, she alleges, did not carry out the contract. Mr. Farwell's defense is that he was not bound to do as he agreed to, as the deal was a speculation of a considerable amount, and that the amount due Mrs. Sturgis was applied on the debt. The court took the case under advisement.

Peter Smith, administrator of the estate of Nora McMahon, the first wife of Edward J. McMahon, who also is dead, has filed a bill in the Probate Court yesterday, stating that he has collected all the assets of the estate and has paid all the debts, which has reached more than $30,000 and has also paid out $20,979. He retains $1,514 of his compensation and there remains in his hands a balance of $2,000, which belongs to Agnes McMahon, a child, a minor, over whose custody there have been several years of litigation. The administrator further reports that he has on hand $14,805, a portion of which exceeds his distribution share by $668. This account will be contested by the widow and the court fixed June 1 for the hearing.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 19.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Town of North Manchester vs. Andrew J. Oostel, Huntington C. C. Dismissed.

John L. Thompson et al. vs. Simon Goldthwaite, et al. Grant C. C. Affirmed.

John M. Luzadder vs. State, for use of Charles A. Rhine. Commissioner. Blackford C. C. Affirmed.

Nathan Schloss vs. William H. Abiet et al. Blackford C. C. Rehearing denied.

P. C. C. and St. L. railway company vs. William H. Hardin, Treasurer, et al. Henry C. C. Restraining order granted to continue in force until the further order of the court.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following decisions were filed:

Katherine L. Johns and other appellants vs. Margaret M. Warner and others; Blackhawk District; affirmed.

Peter Kiene Jr., appellant, vs. Emile Gamebie and others; Dubuque District; affirmed.

Baxter, Reed & Co. vs. Sarah Myers and others, appellants; Ida District, reversed.

Henry Agnes, appellant, vs. Jacob Seit Singer; Cedar District; reversed.

Margaret Lewis and others vs. James M. Arbuckle and others, appellants; Delaware District; reversed and remanded.

TO FOSTER AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

Board of Education Circular Relative to the Competition for Prize Essays.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Education for the information of those interested in the Chicago *Daily News'* prize medals for essays on the subject of "American Patriotism" by pupils of the public schools:

To Principals and Assistants of the Grammar and High Schools: Principals and assistants of the high schools and Grammar schools of the City of Chicago—including those in the recently-annexed districts—are hereby notified that the fourth annual competition for the Chicago *Daily News* medals for essays on "American Patriotism" will be conducted this year under substantially the same rules as those which governed the last competition.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of schools—from 140 in 1890 to 183 at the present time—the income from the fund of $10,000 devoted by the *Daily News* to the purpose will suffice for the medals now to be awarded.

There are therefore the following prizes to be competed for:

IN EACH HIGH SCHOOL:

One first prize.....Silver medal
One second prize.....Oxidized silver medal

IN EACH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

One first prize.....Oxidized silver medal
One second prize.....Bronze medal

Each principal will determine for his or her school all the details of this competition, subject to the following limitations:

1. The general theme of the essays is the subject of "American Patriotism," as illustrated in the lives of individuals or in the history of events connected with the founding of the American Republic.

2. The names of the successful competitors, with names of schools, must be furnished to the *Daily News* by each principal on or before Saturday, June 4, so that the medals may be suitably engraved before presentation. Do not fail.

3. Principals will frame their own regulations as to the methods of making the awards, but it is suggested that the announcement of the names of the successful competitors be deferred until the day of presentation.

4. Copies (or originals) of the prize essays for publication must be forwarded direct to the office of the Chicago *Daily News*, No. 123 Fifth avenue, on or before Saturday, June 11.

5. A committee of prominent citizens of the district will be invited by the principal to be present at the awards in each school, and one or more of such citizens should be selected to make suitable addresses.

6. Competition is open to both sexes.

Principals who receive this circular letter are requested to communicate its contents to each of their teachers and to take such other action as they may deem necessary to bring the terms of the competition intelligently before their scholars.

By order of the Committee on School Management:

THOMAS BRENAN,
JOHN CAMERON,
JOHN MCLAREN,
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON JR.
EDWARD ROSE,
LUCY L. FLOWER,
MARY E. BURT.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1892.

Send names of prize winners, clearly and plainly written, to the *Daily News*, No. 123 Fifth avenue, on or before Saturday, June 4. Unless this is done it will not be possible to properly engrave the medals, and so the purpose of the donor will go astray and the winners of medals will be disappointed.

Silver Conference to Be Held Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The international silver conference bids fair from present appearances to be held within the next sixty days. It is likely that the place chosen will by the capital of one of the lesser powers, so that no great political significance can be given to the meeting locally. The names of the American representatives at the conference are not yet made known. The indications point to Henry W. Cannon of New York, Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, and Gen. Francis A. Walker of Massachusetts.

To Commence Work by Districts.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—[Special.]—The District Commissioners of the World's Fair will organize Friday by districts and immediately set to work to secure exhibits from residents.

One Day to Denver.

Through palace sleeping cars leave Chicago via the North-western Line daily at 10:30 p. m., arriving at Denver at 7:40 the second morning. All meals are served in dining cars. Tickets and reservations at 205 Clark st.

WILL CONSTRUCT ANOTHER LINE.

Bloomington and Normal to Be Again Connected by Electricity.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The electric street-car system of this city and Normal, with eleven miles of track, is soon to have a rival. A stock company has been formed and all the stock—$100,000—has been taken by eight business and professional men. It is the intention of the company to at once construct an electric line with all the latest improvements to connect the "Big Four" depot in Bloomington with the business center of Normal. The stockholders are Gen. John McNulta, George Perrin Davis, J. Thornton Snell, Vinton E. Howell, T. J. Burns, A. J. Barr, and John E. Pollock of Bloomington and Col. D. C. Smith of Normal.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upward were filed for record, Thursday, May 19, 1892:

Paulina st., 240 ft n of 49th, e f, 48x125 ft. May 19 (P. Wagner to M. Skarbiitzko)..... $ 4,000

The premises No. 1089 W. Harrison st., May 2 (W. L. Sibley to P. Kehoe)..... 4,000

115th st., s w cor of Clark, n f, 77½x125 ft, March 8 (S. Bayne to J. and W. Handley)..... 1,000

Irving Av., 150 ft n of Irving Park blvd., n, 100x173½ ft, imp., April 23 (Irving Park Mail Association to Irving club)..... 22,000

Keith st., 150 ft s of W. Chicago av., w f, 34x100 ft, imp, May 18 (L. Ruebe to H. Zimmermann)..... 2,900

Mead st., s w cor Courtland, e f, 50x177 ft, May 18 (A. S. Winkelman to J. P. Daly)..... 1,600

Michigan av., n e cor of 93th st., w f, 264x127½ ft, April 21 (estate of H. O. Stone to A. J. Cunningham)..... 12,000

Wentworth av., 100 ft n of Illinois, w f, 49x177 ft, May 14 (P. Dalenberg to F. W. Proudfoot)..... 3,000

Vincennes av., bet Union and Murray sts., e f, 25x125 ft, March 5 (H. A. Siebert to B. Bihler)..... 1,500

Lincoln st., n w cor of 54th st, e f, 49x124.2 ft, with 50x124.3 ft in same blk (J. Pollack to J. Rapp)..... 5,750

Claremont av., bet Flournoy and Polk sts., e f, 25x125 ft, May 4 (T. G. Dickinson to K. Dun)..... 5,000

39th st., s e cor of School, e f, 25x125 ft, May 19 (E. Hunt to H. & S. Goldstein)..... 6,500

St. Lawrence av., 50 ft n of 49th st., w f, 50x198 ft, May 18 (W. A. Pridmore to J. Stafford)..... 4,500

67th st., 100 ft w of Perry av., s f, 84x149 ft, May 16 (S. Pyle to A. Nowak)..... 6,493

Dearborn st., n e cor of 68th, w f, 36 22-100x133 ft, May 16 (M. E. North to G. A. Heimbach)..... 6,250

N. Hoyne av., 96 ft s of Armitage, e f, 48x100 ft, May 7 (J. R. Garfield to D. Ahlers)..... 1,200

Michigan av., 594 ft s of 103d st., e f, and 2 of 225x128 ft, May 18 (I. J. Vanderwarf to M. Hoffman)..... 1,500

Western av., 30 ft s of 74th st., e f, 25 ft to alley, May 18 (Thos. J. Rice to J. M. Haley).

Belmont av., s e cor of Southport, s f, 249x122 ft, imp, May 18 (Kahn & Matadorf to Bingel)..... 4,200

N. Sangamon st., n w cor of Kinzie, e f, 20x94½ ft, imp, March 15 (Otto Weserholm to E. E. Rogers)..... 5,750

Daniel st., 40½ ft n of 36th st., w f, 24x125.7 ft, May 17 (Estate of A. Albrecht to M. Schmitz)..... 1,250

The premises No. 1739 Dearborn st., 25x80 ft, near 18th, May 14 (B. Richter to W. F. Allen)..... 6,000

Greenwood av., 100 ft s of 63th st., w f, 100x124 ft, April 5 (L. Singer to B. Johnson)..... 10,000

N. Fairfield av., 150 ft n of Thompson st., w f, 50x125 ft, May 19 (A. O. Reggen to F. Hauck)..... 1,250

Luella av., 162 ft n of 70th st., w f, 150x125 ft, May 19 (Mary A. Hall to C. Swanson)..... 4,500

George st., 244 ft w of South Park av., s f, 24x123 ft, imp., May 15 (J. Gontry to A. Mora)

Ashland av., 66 ft s of Monroe, e f, 25x99½, ft, imp, May 13 (E. Weber to J. Miller)..... 1,500

Nora av., 176 ft n of Bryson st., e f, 50x126 ft, May 16 (C. Bragg to H. Conley)..... 1,400

Oakdale av., 127 ft w of Wauban, s f, 50x140½ ft, May 3 (S. W. Connell to H. Shultz)..... 7,400

Oakdale av., 177 ft w of Wauban, s f, 50x140½ ft, May 3 (H. G. DeCamp to same)..... 7,400

Simons av., 100 ft s of Bloomington, w f, 25x100 ft, Aug. 29, 1891 (J. Owens to H. H. Hannon)..... 1,400

Clarence av., 112½ ft s of Byron st., w f, 37½ x150 ft, May 17 (Mutual Benefit Insurance company to W. W. Gilmore)..... 1,450

Warren av., 219 ft e of Francisco, e f, 24x132 ft, imp, May 17 (Wm. F. Smith to A. M. Rivers)..... 7,000

Michigan av., n w cor of 13th st., e f, 100x177 ft, May 19 (Brian F. Philpot to J. M. Bisharm)..... 300,000

Madison st., 300 ft n of 55th st., e f, 25x76 ft, March 26 (W. W. Harvey to J. Waldron)..... 2,350

Van Buren st., 198 ft w of Robey ct., n f, April 6 (C. D. Snapp to C. Cornies)..... 4,250

63d st., 445 ft n of Grace av., n f, 50x300 ft, May 3 (Mary Hall to Geo. Hall)..... 1,000

North av., 51¼ ft w of W. 40th st., n f, 48x125 ft. Feb. 12 (J. T. Reeve to H. Miner)..... 1,500

Ashland av., 132 ft n of Monroe, e f, 24x194½ ft, May 9 (S. Fisher to M. E. Johnson)..... 1,300

S. May st., 325 ft s of 74th st., w f, 50x124½ ft, April 25 (C. M. Reynolds to Mary Johnson)..... 2,050

Holmes st., 30 ft n of 60th st., w f, 25x124½ ft, Oct. 10, 1891 (G. Landberg to C. W. Zetterberg)..... 1,750

Honore st., 199 ft n of 67th st., w f, 50x144½ ft, April 23 (M. A. Stevens to F. A. Griffith)..... 7,700

S. Halsted st., n e cor of 103d st., w f, 264x127½ ft, May 19 (H. A. Rumsey to H. Rech)..... 6,000

W. Jackson st., 160 ft w of Ashland av., s f, 30x90 ft, May 19 (M. N. Hall to J. Wright)..... 7,500

Wright st., n e cor of Pierce, w f, 24x125 ft, May 19 (Z. G. Engel to J. M. C. Smith)..... 5,300

Ontario st., 100 ft e of Perry, s f, 25x75 ft, May 19 (A. Fromhold to J. Johnston)..... 2,600

W. Congress st., n w cor Winchester, e f, and ½ of 86x165 ft, May 19 (T. L. Parker to C. Catherwoods)..... 3,500

W. Congress st., n w cor Winchester, e f, and ½ of 86x165 ft, May 19 (T. L. Parker to same)..... 3,500

Laflin st., 1,540 ft s of 22d, 511 ft to Arnold s Stetson's north line; S. Side; $2.50 per day. Address P 23 Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE will take care of invalid traveling through Europe by having expenses paid; can speak French; best of Dr. ref. Address W 96 Indiana-st.

Cooks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS AS COOK and second girl; can see them at their last employers, 3260 Rhodes-av.

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SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED woman as housekeeper in private family. Have good references. Call or address, Room 20. 126 State-st.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL AMERICAN family for general housework by a Scandinavian girl. 359 W. Ohio, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady typewriter can assist in editorial work. Address 220 4th-av., Eau Claire, Wis.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small American family. 3804 Union-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

AGENTS—LIFE INSURANCE FOR EVERY county west of the Alleghany Mountains; several general agencies open; if you investigate our plans you will work no other; we challenge comparison with any company in America. Send for circulars, and give experience, age, and reference. We want you and you want us. Address FRANK E. FLEMING, Western Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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AGENTS—GREATEST SELLING HOUSEHOLD article; immense profit. 115 Dearborn, Room 64.

AGENTS—LIGHT WORK; PERMANENT; $18 per week. 250 Dearborn-st. Room 1113.

BOOKKEEPERS — STENOGRAPHERS, AND Clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

BOY—ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE IN THE OFFICE Boy; large electric firm; must be neat and write a plain hand. Address R 29, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT, STRONG, WELL DRESSED. Apply Room 720, 334 Dearborn-st.

CAB BUILDERS—EXPERIENCED IN BODY AND gearside work. Apply to manager FULLMAN CAR WORKS, Pullman, Ill.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER—WHO HAD EXperience. Apply at The American Tailors, 155-157 W. Lake-st.

CLERK—IN OFFICE; ONE WHO HAS $800 TO loan employer; well secured; fair salary. Address P 123, Tribune office.

CLERK—A GOOD HARDWARE CLERK. SECOND hand, at 92-43 Commercial-av., South Chicago, Ill.

CLERKS—OFFICE, STENOGRAPHERS, SALESmen. Apply at Chamber of Commerce.

CLERK — HARDWARE — EXPERIENCED. 611 Blue Island-av., near 19th-st.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS, THOROUGHLY EXperienced, colored (single); must furnish good references. Call, or apply to W. J. MOORE, at office of S. F. GROSS, southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

COLLECTOR—FOR ROAD; MUST BE A GOOD canvasser; good appearance, none other need apply. 84 La Salle-st., R. 314.

GOOD MAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF MACHINE and wrought-iron shop. References. State experience and salary. Address T 168, Tribune office.

MEN—YOUNG, TO CARRY NORTH SIDE "TRIBune" routes, north of North-av.; only those employed during day or attending school. Apply to M. L. HAMMOND, Tribune bldg.

MEN OF ADDRESS AND ACQUAINTANCE FOR outside work; commission. 1407 Manhattan Bld.

NEAT MAN—FOR INDOOR POSITION. 128 La Salle-st., Room 10, third floor.

OFFICEMEN, SALESMEN, CLERKS, CAMPBELL, Odell & Co., Room 1, 329 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE MAN—GOOD PENMAN; RAPID AT FIGures. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

OPERATOR—FOR CLOTHING CUTTING MAchine. Schwab Clothing Co., 1014 Washington-av., St. Louis.

PLOW GRINDER, ADDRESS PERU PLOW AND Wheel Co., Peru, Ill.

SALESMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN TO SELL coffees, teas, and spices to the retail trade from wagons for a first-class house having all facilities. None but experienced men acquainted with the trade, who can furnish American surety bonds, need apply. Address, giving references, etc., P 42, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, ACQUAINTED WITH the hardware, grocery, and woodenware jobbing trade, and large buyers in general stores, to sell a line of specialties. Most furnish first-class references. State experience and salary. Address P 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING—WHO HAVE HAD experience in the grocery business, by wholesale grocery house. State experience, age, and reference. Address P 134, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A GOOD BICYCLE—TO PLACE agencies and look after Chicago trade. Meet C. H. SCHUB at P. D. & P., Adams-st. and Fifth-av., Saturday from 9 to 3.

SALESMEN—TO SELL PETIT LEDGERS, Advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—FOR OUR SPECIALTY; GOOD PAY to right parties. MESQUIER & ROSENBERG, Room 207, 17 Quincy.

SALESMEN — FOR EVERY STATE IN THE Union, with small capital to handle our specialty. 207, 17 Quincy.

SALESMEN—FOR REAL ESTATE; SALARY AND Commission. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

STENOGRAPHER—AN EXPERT REMINGTON operator; good gentlemen's clerk; no cigarette or pipe smoker wanted; $75. 412 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER — AN EXPERT FOR INSURance Office. $15; and also 2 bill clerks, $8. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 304.

STENOGRAPHERS—2 YOUNG MEN; $7 AND $10. 84 La Salle-st., Room 314.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; REMINGTON operator. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

SOLICITOR—GOOD BUSINESS MAN AS SOLIcitor to represent a financial institution; an energetic hustler and thinker will be given a rare opportunity to make some money; only such need apply. Address P 58, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS — WE want a man who is well acquainted with the drug trade in the Western States and who can sell a new specialty; to the right man we will pay $125 per month and expenses. Address at once R 33, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—CAPABLE BY LARGE WHOLEsale house, as assistant in its credit department; applicant must have had experience in the work and furnish first-class credentials. Address P 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED LADY; DOUBLE Entry; must furnish best of references. Address P 136, Tribune office.

COOK—1ST-CLASS; GOOD PLACE AND GOOD wages, but must be competent; references. 5222 Woodlawn-av.

COOK—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE, FOR Boarding-house. References. 4341 Oakenwald-av.

COOK—GOOD; FEMALE. APPLY 719 VAN BUren-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRLS FOR PLACES WAITING; highest wages; strangers invited; we take girls to places in our bugay; no charges; open evenings. Star Employment Bureau, 3130 Cottage Grove-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; also good nurse girl. 5627 Monroe-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family; wages, $3.50. 996 W. Adams-st.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 143 E. 56th-st.

NURSE—5542 MADISON-AV., HYDE PARK—careful and intelligent, to take care of three children, aged 5, 3, and 1; good wages to right person; must be willing to go to town in summer.

SCHOOL GIRL—EXPERIENCED; IM

ESTATE.

BARGAINS.
...st $150.
...140x161 feet.
...feet; $300.
...x161 feet; $300.
...x161 feet, $120.
...feet, $120.
...$110.
...100x150 ft. $220.
...x150 feet. $300.
...300 ft. $300.
...100x170 ft., $175.
...10 and $125.
...near 47th-st., $260.
...55 Washington-st.

...INS.
...0x161; investigate
...100 feet; a snap.
...e cheapest on the
...ce for this week:
...72x195 feet.
...t. 50 or 100x161
...very cheap.
...t.; near elevated
...venues, residences.
...PLACE & CO.,
...th-st., Main Floor.
...LIN.
...ntered at a cost of
...ll improvements;
...This is one of the
...EY & POAGUE,
...116 La Salle-st.

...N
...th 45TH-ST.
...$7,000.
...K AND STONE.
...E SMALL.
...session. Keys at
...NNER & BOND.
...115 Dearborn-st.
...A SACRIFICE—
...stone house, bath
...sk, tile vestibule.
...finest location in
...$30,000 to build
...he block to Ill. Cen.

...50 ft.; all assess.
...id; price $100 foot.
...& BELLAMY.
...206 La Salle-st.
...N, w. cor. Adams.

...AN-AV.
...ear 43d-st. at a de-
...EDEN BROS.,
...167 Dearborn-st.
...NEAR JACKSON
...sidence; hardwood
...or, library, etc.; lot
...ing, front; $50 feet and rears
...RICH & SONS,
...gton-st., Room 27.

...st., 25 feet; very
...& BELLAMY.
...206 La Salle-st.
...N. W. cor. Adams.
...ME BRICK AND
...between Drexel-
...and eight rooms
...ie lights, decorated;
...85 Dearborn-st.
...MET, NEAR 50TH-
...Park-av., near 39th,
...50th, $160.
...hot-air.
...15.
...hington-st., R. 27.
...NS NEAR 63D-ST.
...o it is dull; do not
...everybody is going
...D, 1344 Unity.
...EAST FRONT, BE-
...TERSON & SON,
...80 Dearborn-st.
...INEST LOTS IN
...h-st. I. C. R. R.
...ERICH & SONS,
...90 Washington-st.
...EST FRONT, BE-
...TERSON & SON,
...OR. 48TH-ST., 96½
...t., 25 ft., $120.
...N, 115 Monroe-st.
...138X200 FEET,
...for elegant house;
...& SONS, 88 and 90
...E-AV., COR. 48TH-
...N. 115 Monroe-st.
...200 FEET ON 71ST-
...only $50 per foot;
...115 Dearborn-st.
...ET, 66TH AND
...bargain.
...n, 115 Monroe-st.
...OODLAWN-AV., S.
...ick Sale. BOWES
...Dearborn-st.
...VE-AV. BARGAIN,
...50x125, at $65 per ft.
...115 Dearborn-st.
...CHOICE SMALL
...blocks on the bou-
...on-st., Room 18.
...AND BOND-AVS.
...reat bargains.
...shington-st., R. 27.
...ST, LAWRENCE-
...N, 115 Monroe-st.
...SSINGEN & BRO.
...rge list.
...VLISSINGEN."
...St. 149 La Salle-st.

ESTATE.

...SHERIDAN DRIVE
...rk, on the Chicago
...Buena Park and
...bdivision consist of
...e cemetery; level
...y twenty-four
...ring plants every-
...ation in Cook
...cadam, sprinkle the
...alks, cut grass, and
...till May 1, 1896, free
...advance money to
...brokerage—and will
...e is paid out to the
...$2,000 down for lot

...AM BROWN JR.,
...e House Building.
...OPERTY—
...e drive; lot 32x166.

...OR & GORDON,
...100 Washington-st.
...N ORCHARD-ST.
...mission to brokers.
...Opera-House Build'

ESTATE.

...ON THE CHICAGO
...CHASE,
...Main Floor,
...1 o'clock a. m.
...8-story brick, 4 flats,
...ft. n. of 43d-st. w. of
...50 La Salle-st.
...ioneer's Privilege.
...IN ONE BLOCK
...ation sacrifices;
...stment; investigate
...N LARSEN, 613 W.

...OUSES AT AUSTIN
...ease; from $2,500 to
...upwards.
...167 Dearborn-st.

STATE.

...KES 80 FEET COR-
...te terms.
...44 Unity Building.
...LISSINGEN & BRO.
...uburn Park modern
...ge list.
...GEN,
...149 La Salle-st.

...LEVARD, EAST OF
...N 80 Dearborn-st.

ESTATE.

...HILLS, 91ST-ST., AT
...eet of elegant resi-
...oulevard street im-
...ell at $100 to $200
...hly payments if de-
...ar market; must sell
...86 Washington-st.
...W 8-ROOM FRAME
...set of ground, four
...B. & Q. R. R. depot;
...e is very cheap.
...10 Borden Block.
...and Randolph-sts.
...SOME 10 AND 12
...ick basements; all
...s; between lake and
...lots 100x150, alley;

...OM HOUSES IN A
...distance from busi-
...improvements; prices
...ERNE & BOND,
...115 Dearborn-st.
...S AND RESIDENCE
...r Forest and Ridge-
...cheap if taken soon.
...86 Washington-st.
...E (28 LOTS) on
...ge block (50 lots) on
...IRA BROWN,
...157 La Salle-st.
...OOM AND ATTIC
...ft lots; $2,800; cash
...a Salle-st.
...D QUICK FOR A 50-
...dress F 74 Tribune

...RTY.
...FERS NOTICE—
...e lines close; work-
...000 cash required.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION—40 ACRES AT CLYDE, on the C., R. and Q. railroad and new line of Illinois Central railroad, within two minutes' walk of the stations of both roads; fine, high land and a beautiful place for subdivision; has nearly 750 feet frontage on Ogden-av. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES ripe for subdivision; 2½, 5, 7½, or 10 acres on 16th-st. and CITY LIMITS; north block from ILL. CENTRAL; ELEVATED ROAD will pass property; only four blocks away now; $1,800 acre this month; easy terms. 215 The Temple, La Salle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, WEST AND ADJOINING Stickney tract, at $1,000 per acre. 10 or 20 acres, east of and adjoining the tract, at $1,300 per acre. E. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN JEFFERSON; PRICE $1,000 per acre; a fine tract; this price is $250 per acre under the market. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—100 ACRES AT A BARGAIN for cash on C., M. & St. P. R. R., a little north of city limits. W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES IN CICERO ON N. P. R. R. near depot; a bargain for cash. W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ACRES—71ST-ST. AND S. PARK-AV. Prescott's Bathrooms, 101 S. Desplaines-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM, 320 ACRES, ONE AND one-half miles from county seat; all under cultivation; good improvements; 30 miles from city; 1,300 bushels oats, 175 tons fine timothy hay; 500 bu. corn last year; income $2,500; will make fine dairy or fancy stock farm; $60 per acre, cash; owner going to Europe; must be sold in 30 days. Address EDW. A. DU BRUIL, 6710 Stewart-av. Englewood, Ill.

FOR SALE—6,000 ACRES OREGON PINE LAND with at least 250,000,000 feet lumber; near railroad and river; $150,000. J. H. BRISTOR, Martinsburg, W. Va.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS—ARE SURE TO advance under the great agricultural results of this and last year. Best investment never offered; I have them in large and small tracts; $3.00 to $20.00 per acre. Address T. S. CLARKSON, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—325,000 ACRES TIMBER AND GRAZing lands, only $1.50 per acre; 150,000 sheep and 5,000 cattle now grazed on it. J. H. BRISTOR, Martinsburg, W. Va.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS. CALL on or write to GEORGE FISHER, 150 La Salle-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION— On the Chicago Real Estate Exchange, 123 and 125 La Salle-st., Main Floor, Next Monday, May 23, at 11 o'clock a. m.

5¼ acres, with 8-r. house and 1¼-story barn; good well, cistern, and all improvements; 1 mile n. of Bourbonnais, Ill., on the line of the L. S. and M. S. Ry.; here's your summer home. W. G. GARVEY & CO., 150 La Salle-st., Exclusive Auctioneers, Chicago R. E. Exchange.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — MODERN, MEDIUM-PRICED, double or single flat building, West Side. CORLIES & CHILDS, Room 505, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—PARTIES WISHING TO LOCATE with a bank in some thriving place in Illinois will find such opportunity by calling on J. B. CROOKER, with J. E. McElroy & Co., Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED - MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK OR stone house and lot to alley, east of State; will give cash income and $500 lots West Side. Address P 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—12 TO 15 LOTS ON RAILROAD FIVE miles or less from Court-House; must be cheap; send full description and price. Address K 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN 3-STORY FLAT BUILDing; good location, West Side, 8 to 10 thousand cash. CHARLES & CHILDS, Room 505, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL build your house on monthly payments; contracts solicited. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 19 Quincy-st., Suite 515.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY, FOR WHICH will pay in good notes secured by chattel mortgage; no equities wanted. Address F 117, Tribune.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FOR CASH, A MODERN flat building; price $8,000 to $10,000; vicinity of Indiana-av. and 32d-st. Address D W 66, Tribune.

WANTED—50 FT. ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF 50th-st. Address E 24, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE HARVEY LOT; FURniture 8-room house. Address P 118, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE AT THE HYDE PARK REAL Estate Exchange, 5161 State-st., Chicago: Michigan, new roller mill, all latest improvements; capacity 125 barrels a day; want Indiana or Ohio farm.....$25,000
Iowa, splendid stock of merchandise, dry goods, etc..... 12,000
S. Chicago, first-class meat market and real estate..... 6,000
Illinois, first-class farm and blooded stock..... 30,000
Illinois, first-class livery barn, real estate, and stock..... 10,000
Together with over 50 other chances that will bear investigation. THOMAS & CO., Exclusive Agents.

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER for clear Hinsdale lots? F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—INCOME-PAYING PROPERTY, acres and lots, for other property and cash; can handle large deals; can use property outside of Chicago. PERCY COCHRAN, 87 and 89 Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD WEST SIDE LOT; VALUE $1,500 to $2,000 clear in exchange for equity in modern 2-story brick residence, vicinity Polk and Leavitt-sts. Address P 176, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago real estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block. 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

A FUND OF $10,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD VACANT or to build brick buildings. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 95 and 115 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WILL BUY PURCHASE MONEY 1ST OR 2D mortgages; also loan money on same. R. B. BURBOUGHS, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

I OAN WANTED—$3,000 FIRST MORTGAGE ON line $7,000 property in Southern city. Address P 177, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. P. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. H. O. STONE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate, building loans; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS $1,000 TO $5,000, on improved city property; money on hand. CORLIES & CHILDS, Room 505, 100 Washington-st.

PETERSON & RAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 1473 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate. BUTTERFIELD & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—MONEY—FROM PRINCIPALS ONLY to loan on good inside property at 6 and 7 per cent. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW FROM PRIVATE PARty $8,000, improved city property. P 148, Tribune

$15,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON city property; 6 per cent; without commission. E. GRACE, Grace Hotel, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY— DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and ware houses receipts, at very low rates, and length of time desired. Any part or the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as far as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). Entrance first door to the west.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 MONROE-ST., Before dealing elsewhere

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payments. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES SHIELDS & BRO., or mortgages, receipts, etc. 25 Clark-st., Room 9.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, R. 28.

ARNOLD & CO.—LOANS AT LOWEST RATES. Notes bought. Room 4, 177 La Salle-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, improved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—$25,000 TREASury stock to enlarge business of a manufacturing company owning their own plant in Chicago; established trade 9 years; will pay 15 per cent dividend; particulars on application. R. LOLLFIELD & CO., Investments, Monadnock Bldg., Dearborn and Jackson-sts.

FOR SALE—50 SHARES STOCK; AMERICAN BIScuit and Manufacturing Co. Address F 673, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMmercial paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold. CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL, R. 720, 115 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

PRIVATE LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc.; 1 per cent rate. 88 La Salle-st., R. 18.

SALOON—GOOD TRADE; LONG LEASE; GOOD reasons for selling; call today. Inquire 22 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN INTEREST; also to take active part in the management in a reliable real-estate firm having a well established and profitable business; have exclusive sale of property amounting to nearly $300,000. Address P 111, Tribune office.

WE MAKE MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES ON chattel and other securities and charge less than others. WESLEY SHIMEALL, 149 La Salle-st. Room 26.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING— Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, 601 Ashland Block.

$600 WANTED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY; 2 per cent per party only. Address P 115, Tribune.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE

LEASE FOR SALE—22 YEARS' LEASE OF 20 FT. floor, of State and Congress-sts. Apply to WILLIAM McCASTY, on the premises.

TO LEASE—AN OPTION OF PURCHASE LEASE at any time during 10 years, at present low valuation. 192 feet frontage to lease, with this favorable clause of purchase, on South Halsted-st., north of 120th-st.; will soon double in value by legitimate West Side advance in values from the river to Halsted-st. Fine warehouse, factory, or store and flat site. OWNER, Hotel Woodruff, City.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS: NO REVALUATION; light on four sides, part or all of 270x100, Harrison-st., near Desplaines. Tel. (main) 97297. 2,000x196, Fan-Handle track and Taylor-st.; seven railroads; can give any terms wanted. Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 133 La Salle-st., Room 11.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIALTY—THE MOST PROFITABLE, PERmanent, reliable, and legitimate business in Chicago; investigation short; will meet parties who want to make a good safe investment. D W 25, Tribune office.

A PARTY WITH $3,500 CAN SECURE INTEREST in business operation certain to net him over $25,000 profit within four months; ample security against any possible loss. Address P 84, Tribune office.

AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $1,200 CASH CAN learn of the best investment in Chicago; income secured. Must furnish good reference. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617.

A FIRST-CLASS 70-STALL LIVERY AND BOARDing stable; good location on South Side. Address L 85, Tribune office.

ELEGANT RESTAURANT, HALF PRICE THIS week; snap. Call today. Unity Investment Co., 505 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—BUTTER AND CHEESE factory with acres of land at Salt Creek, Ill., on the Chicago and Pacific R. R., about 20 miles from city; factory 30x72, brick, 27 ft. high; ice house, a large 2-story dwelling to be arranged; barn, horse stables, wood and coal houses, and several other outhouses; all in good repair. PRICE $7,000. GEO. W. HOPPENSTADT, Owner.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED EVENING Republican daily in manufacturing town of about 30,000 inhabitants; good circulation with first-class advertising patronage; good reasons for selling; right chance for right party. Address Daily, care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND UNDERTAKING ESTablishment, with stock of goods, 2 carriages, 5 horses, building, and lease; will sell with or without the undertaking; cheap; have other business to attend to. Address 701 Hoot-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SALOON AND HOTEL, COMpletely furnished, at entrance to World's Fair; bargain to immediate buyer. A. HEINEMANN, 5530 Lake-av.

FINE FURNITURE OF 10-ROOM HOUSE; 1894 lease; rent $47.50; house paying big; if taken at once $600 cash, worth $900. Call 3232 Grayes-pl., so. 32d-st., on Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BAR FIXTURES AND LEASE. Ready for business; good location, South Side; terms easy. Call GEO. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LIVERY AND COAL BUSIness in a thriving suburb one-half mile south of city limits. Address P 166, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MOVING BUSINESS IN STORAGE warehouse: South Side. For particulars call at Room 74 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE STOCK OF groceries, tobaccos, etc.; value $5,000; fine trade. Address B 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ESTABlished medicine business. Address D W 31, Tribune office.

HAVE A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS TO INVEST, with services; have an extensive acquaintance, and would like to get into something to make some money. What have you got? Give full particulars; all communications will be treated as confidential, and no communication will receive any attention unless full particulars are given. Address J. C. S., Postoffice Box 853.

HOTELS BOUGHT AND SOLD, LEASED, OR EXchanged. All business confidential. HOLMES & HASELTINE, Room 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

IF THERE IS A BUSINESS MAN IN CHICAGO with $10,000 to $15,000 looking for a legitimate business opening where he can put his time and money and make a fortune, let him answer this; the advertiser thinks so well of the project he is willing to put several times this amount, but wants a partner to help manage the business. Address P 80, Tribune office.

LADY LOOKING FOR INVESTMENT OF $10,000 to $50,000, profits over 300 per cent; manufacturing business. Address Lock Box 1028, Postoffice.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, OR any good security. 88 La Salle-st., Room 18.

OFFICE MAN—FIRST-CLASS (SALARY $100 per month), to invest $5,000 in an established specialty business, controlling valuable patents; orders on books for over 40,000 one article; will bear close investigation. No correspondence answered unless accompanied by satisfactory references. Address B 49, Tribune office.

OLD-ESTABLISHED OFFICE BUSINESS OF 25 years' standing, and an income of $5,000 a year net; principals only need answer; no agents. Address P 175, Tribune office.

PARTY THAT OWNS 98 PER CENT OF STOCK of a successful manufacturing company that pays 500 per cent profits wants a live, pushing man with $20,000 to $50,000 to extend business; large field; investigate. Room 49 Clifton House.

RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, ROOMING-HOUSES, flats, saloons, laundries, confectioneries, cigar stores, bakeries, etc., bought or sold; if you see us. Unity Investment Co., Room 505 Unity Bldg.

WE HAVE A FULL LIST OF HOTELS, BOTH city and country, for sale or to lease; good locations; all prices. Also rooming houses in all parts of the city. Call or address HOLMES & HASELTINE, Room 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CAPABLE MANAGER OR FIRM TO CONtrol sale of corporation stock; inducements good. Address P 113, Tribune office.

$200 WILL BUY AN OLD ESTABLISHED flour and feed trade with fixtures. Rent reasonable. Call at 1236 State-st.

$1,500 INTEREST IF TAKEN AT ONCE, BUYS HALF interest in manufacturing business; SURE FORTUNE for an honest man. Room 15, 163 East Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PET PONY, 6 YEARS OLD, 50 INCHES high, safe for any children to ride or drive, not afraid of anything, sound, russet harness, and cart; will be sold for one-third value. Apply rear of residence 2729 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER—A strong, sound, reliable, and spirited horse; also imported brougham, with harness complete; recently owned by the late Wm. H. Bradley. Inquire Poole's Livery Stable, 270 Oak-st.

ELEGANT PARK EQUIPAGE, CONSISTING of blooded mare, new Loup park phaeton, and harness, for sale; a bargain; or will exchange. 5161 State-st.

FOR SALE — CAR LOAD KENTUCKY saddle and road horses; matched pairs, CROSSMAN & KELLY, 416 W. Randolph-st.

HORSES PASTURED $1.25 WEEK; CALLED for, returned free. R. S. RHODES, 230 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CHESTNUT FAMILY horse; cheap for cash. FARRELL, 200 30th.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FINE YOUNG mare, 771 W. Madison-st.

CLOSING-OUT SALE—AS THE BUILDING has not been rented I will continue the closing-out sale a few weeks longer. Call and convince yourself that I mean business. Great slaughter in surreys and two-seated phaetons. Cut-under canopy-top surreys, $120; cut-under extension-top surreys, $135; two-seated canopy-top phaetons, $130; two-seated extension-top phaetons, 145; straight-bottomed canopy-top surreys, $100; can be had from $45 to $65—only one-half value. Spring wagons, road wagons, and everything on wheels at very low prices. Also full line harness. W. C. FOGELMAN, 15-19 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH COCKING CART, imported body, Kimball make; suitable for single horse or tandem; driven only four times; cost $750; will sell for $600. Address or call Room 15, 100 State-st.

FOR SALE—$125 BUYS NEARLY NEW TOP side-bar buggy and harness, by Brewster; gentleman leaving city. Call stable rear 1834 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—STYLISH ROADCART, WITH or without canopy top, best make, $65. E. P. DONNELL, MFG. CO., 327 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—LIGHT, PROFITABLE manufacturing wholesale staple goods; necessity; $500 cash required. 213 W. Madison-st., Room 47.

WANTED—PARTNER—MAN OR WOMAN WITH $250, in light business paying over 200 per cent; will bear thorough investigation. Address P 164, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE AD-vertise; do not disappear from sight; I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FOR SALE—OLD NEWSPAPERS. 25 cents per hundred. Tribune Counting-Room.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias and magazines. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 129 State-st. Palmer House.

PATENTS.

ELLIOTT & OMOHUNDRO, PATENT ATTORneys, removed to 1038 and 1039 Monadnock Building, cor. Dearborn and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

"SWIFT" CYCLES, OLDEST, LARGEST, AND best makers on earth. 256 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED NEW house on Ellis-av. between 37th and 38th-sts., for 6 or 12 months; price $125 per month. WHITE & COLEMAN, 40 to 43 Borden Block, N. W. corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW MODERN 8 and 9-room stone and brick houses finished in hardwood and having tile vestibules, hardwood floors, etc.; 439 and 443 38th-st. 3804 Wabash-av. MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—DOUBLE HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., twenty-two rooms, suitable for boarding-house; will rent for three years. WM. MILLS, Room 1102, 98 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE and best located modern residences on the South Side elegantly decorated and completely furnished; 10 rooms; stone-front; near I. C. R. R. and 31st-st. Address D O 95, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—MODERN FRAME HOUSE OF 9 rooms at 2059 Prairie-av.; all conveniences; choice neighborhood; to a small family will rent for $75 per month. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Insurance Building.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT STONE-FRONT building of ten rooms; only $50; 3647 Vernon-av. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—2932 PRAIRIE-AV.—TEN-ROOM brick; handsomely decorated; fine neighborhood; vacant or partly furnished as desired. LOUIS A. SHEERER, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT STONE FRONT building of ten rooms; only $50. 3647 Vernon-av. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE; ten rooms, desirable location, South Side, modern conveniences; party leaving city; will rent part or all cheap during summer or longer. E 31, Tribune.

TO RENT—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, 1877-79 S. Park-av.; all modern conveniences; private family. 294 42d-st.

TO RENT—3414 WABASH-AV. LIBBY HOTEL, now building and furniture; elevator, steam heat, all modern conveniences; rooms single and ensuite, $3 per week up.

TO RENT—2457 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF 4 rooms for 3 or 4 gentlemen; also large front room; first floor; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, MICHIGAN-AV.; 1 walking distance; every convenience. Address F 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 2240 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT 4 furnished rooms; moderate prices.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE front alcove; also others; near Auditorium.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. PRIvate family. 2520 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 41 East 18th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen in the Kenilworth. 282 and 284 Erie-st., near State. Prices range from $10 to $20. New furniture, new building, telephone, reception room, 3 baths on each floor, hot water heat. A most pleasant home for gentlemen.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS IN a fine private house, Erie-st., near State. Address O 107, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, strictly private family, 435 Elm-st.

West Side.

TO RENT — LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED, front room; gas, bath, furnace heat, etc.; private family; $10 per month. 329 Loomis-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL personally. The Home Directory, 302 Tacoma.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS unfurnished; gas, heat, and bath. 5469 Monroe-av.

TO RENT—4200 OAKENWALD-AV., NEAR ILLInois Central.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BASEMENT STORE, 1517 MICHIgan-av.; level with the street; a fine location for drug store, confectionery, or any kind of light business. WHITE & COLEMAN, 40 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE S. W. CORNER COTTAGE Grove-av. and 37th-st.; nice stand for hat and cap and gents' furnishing goods or confectionery. WHITE & COLEMAN, 40 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR RENT—STORES UNDER THE "CLINton" apartment building, 1423 to 1429 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—MAY 1ST—STORE, 105 QUINCY-st. RAND, MCNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 981

West Side.

TO RENT— Store, 288 W. Madison; a fine location for furniture, tailoring, or grocery business. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—1307 AND 1309 MILWAUKEE-AV. fine located stores; prices, $30 to $40 per month FETER VAN DE VELDE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—FINE NEW STORE, 68x100, COR. Ogden-av. and Robey-st., at junction of cross town line now going in.

North Side.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE, 1379 N. CLARK-ST.; cable terminus. HALSEY & HALSEY, 94 La Salle-st.

Lake.

FOR RENT—FOR SALOON—4645 WENTworth-av.; store and 4 living rooms in rear; price $35 per month. F. D. PATTERSON & SONS, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM FOR PHYSICIAN with furnished reception-room and attendant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 981

Lofts.

TO RENT— Three lofts at 138 and 140 Wabash-av., each 40x 180 ft.; separate or will divide; steam heat, good elevator service; 5 years' lease can be had if necessary. For price call on CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE BARNS— New barns for 22 horses and wagons between Monroe and Madison, rear of Centenary Church, between Aberdeen and Morgan; also rear of 41 N. Peoria, large brick barn with 25x125 ft. lot; both fine places for sale stables and livery barns. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Dock Property.

TO RENT — DOCK PROPERTY — DIVISION-ST. bridge and North Branch; long or short term, month, or cargo. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, STEAM heat, and elevator service, 5 floors and basement 101x57. Will rent single or half floors. 162 and 164 West Van Buren-st. Inquire ROTH-McMAHON CO., 121 So. Clinton-st.

TO RENT—178 TO 191 W. POLK-ST. NEAR DEsplaines, 214x120, with 1-story brick and frame building, 20x100; steam power and heat; will divide. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone Main 4106.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS—4 FLOORS, 80x100; 2 floors, 50x145; 1 floor, 50x40; 1 floor, 35x40; all light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone Main 4106.

TO RENT—THE HALSTED-ST. THEATER, COR. Congress-st.; is now being remodeled into a large salesroom in conjunction with store on ground floor; suitable for furniture and carpet rooms, or will fix to suit tenant in any other business. Apply JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RENTERS SAVE TIME AND EXpense by consulting our list of first-class rooms, flats, and houses, furnished or unfurnished. Send in your application, stating price and location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BLDG. 140 TO 146 Monroe-st.; one room, 30x60; one room, 40x130; will divide; with steam power and heat, freight and passenger elevators; beautiful light. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone Main 4106.

TO RENT, — N. W. COR. LINCOLN AND KINzie-sts.—Two 3-story factory buildings; first-class steam plant; dry kilns; yard-room; other desirable conveniences. L. R. MARSHALL.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING, 2D AND 3D floors of 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., near Jackson-st., with power and heat. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 96 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIXTURES FOR SALE—168 SOUTH Halsted-st. 3-story building; an old saloon stand. For particulars call GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER ALL SIZES We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power; large or small. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—105, 107, AND 109 S. CLINTON-ST.— Will rent all or divide to suit. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING space, with or without power. RAND, MCNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR 206 AND 208 STATEst. Apply to K. B. KNUDSON, Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING, 144 AND 146 Madison-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FLAT OF seven rooms, unfurnished, between Chicago-av. and Lincoln Park, east of Dearborn (or near Lincoln Park) in house to be first or second floor; give full particulars and lowest price. Address R 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 4 OR 5 ROOM COTtage in North Chicago within limit of 6 miles from Postoffice; rent to not exceed $16; to be in good neighborhood; none but same need to apply. Address R 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, with stable, for small family; all accommodations about $200 per mo. Address D W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — PLEASANT SITTING room, bedroom, and bath, furnished or unfurnished

GET RICH TOO FAST.

STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTORS MAY BE INVESTIGATED.

Aldermen Surprised at the Cost of Keeping the Streets in Good Shape Under the Old System—A Comparison Shows a Saving of $2,000,000 in the New Plan—Opposition to the Special Assessment Scheme—Controller May Refuses to Discuss His Reported Resignation—Municipal News.

An investigation into the business of the Street Department is one of the moves that may possibly engage the attention of Aldermen. Certain contractors are said to be getting rich much too fast out of the taxpayers, and Supt. Burke will be asked to prove that the plan of letting the work to Cooper & Co. is the best known to the department. The investigation, if it comes, will result from a meeting held yesterday afternoon by the Council Committees on Streets and Alleys North and Judiciary. They had under consideration the ordinance providing for street cleaning and sprinkling in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards by special assessment. But in obtaining information about the new schemes some interesting facts about the old were brought to light.

Mr. Burke was present to speaking in favor of the special assessment plan, and in doing so let slip some figures that called for an explanation. "I am in favor of the ordinance," said he, "for by it $6.50 will pay for sprinkling three times a day and cleaning every other day, Sundays excepted. No appropriation that the city is able to make can do the work."

"How much would it cost under the present system?" asked one of the committee. Mr. Burke thought a moment and said the estimate was $4,490,000. Ald. Mann took his pencil and did some figuring. He showed that by the special assessment system $2,400 a mile was allowed for cleaning and sprinkling. There were 850 miles of improved streets in the city, and the Alderman figured that $2,040,000 would do the work that under the Cooper system was estimated at more than $4,000,000.

"That's a bad showing for the department," commented Ald. Martin. Mr. Burke said 60 per cent of the $700,000 appropriation for street cleaning was spent in the down-town district. He was asked whether, in case the ordinance went through, the wards included would be taxed in the general fund and the amount saved by having the work done by special assessment be applied on the down-town district. The Superintendent said that was about the result. This announcement practically set the outside Aldermen against the plan. Another point on which the committee was uncertain was whether the ordinance was legal and whether the courts would compel all property-owners to pay the assessment. "If that's not the case," said Ald. Sexton, "we will make no advance, for my neighbor may refuse to pay the assessment. Then I get the benefit of his dust and dirt." Ald Martin moved to file the ordinance, but the motion was lost by a tie vote. Ald. Elbert's motion to refer to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on the legality of the ordinance prevailed.

Corporation Counsel Miller said yesterday afternoon that he thought the ordinance was legal.

MAY'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

The Controller Will Not Talk of It—May Be Induced to Stay.

Controller May has left town for a few days. During his absence he will consider whether to tender his resignation as head of the city finance department. Mr. May was asked yesterday what he had decided with reference to his withdrawal July 1.

"I don't know," said he. "A great many things may happen between now and then. I don't care to talk about the matter now."

Mr. May accepted the position of Controller at the earnest request of Mr. Washburne, his personal friend, and it is thought the Mayor's influence will be brought to bear to retain him during the remainder of his term.

"I have found the duties of the office much harder than I expected," said Mr. May, "and if I should consult only my personal liking I should retire."

Mr. May is said to have had some fears for the business ability of the new Finance committee, and his withdrawal is said to have been made possible by the difficulties in the administration in which he expects but little aid from the committee. Mr. May, however, denies that such is the condition in the committee enters into his consideration. He professes to have the greatest confidence in the members.

The Railway Terminal Commission.

Persons connected with the city administration are urging Mayor Washburne to continue the Terminal Commission, notwithstanding the action of the Council Monday. They say that the commission was established by a two-thirds vote, and that it will take a two-thirds vote to terminate it. To this argument Ald. Kent replied yesterday: "The commission was appointed for a specific purpose, as the order, which reads as follows, shows: 'And that they be authorized to proceed immediately with their work and to report to this Council within three months from the date of their appointment.' They have reported within three months and they have been discharged, and that ends them." If any attempt is made to maintain the commission as at present constituted it will be subjected to a raking fire in the Council. The Mayor himself is disposed to submit to the action of the Council, but in order that the work undertaken by the commission may go on it is suggested that Mr. Hackney, the practical mechanic, may be retained in the city's service as an engineer specially in charge of railroad work. It is probable that some such arrangement will be made.

Litigation with the City.

The City of Chicago yesterday filed an answer to the bill brought by John Cheshire to restrain the Englewood Electric-Light company from erecting poles and stringing wires along the north side of Forty-sixth street, between Michigan and Cottage Grove avenues, under a permit issued by the Commissioner of Public Works. Complainant is the owner of property at Forty-sixth street and Champlain avenue, and he claims the company under its ordinance has no right to place poles along the street which will injure his property. It is contended by the city that the ordinance did give the company the power to erect poles on the street in question, and that by reason of annexation the city had the authority to grant the permit.

Thinks There Will Be an Agreement.

Ald. Kerr is quite confident that the property-owners affected and the Illinois Central railroad company will reach an agreement about the World's Fair track elevation ordinance which will be extremely satisfactory to all parties in interest, and that the ordinance amended accordingly will pass the Council next Monday evening.

Notes.

When Dr. Jamieson's ax begins to work in the bridgetending department there will be trouble. The Council appropriates a fund for each bridge and the practice has been to give one man the fund and take a $5,000 bond from him for proper performance of duty. Dr. Jamieson's authority is claimed not to extend to this department, but he declares that he will stop the farming out practice.

Peter T. Johnston, who is struggling with the city and property-owners on the lake front to maintain his bathhouses and fence around it at the foot of Indiana street, was before Judge Horton yesterday to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in violating an injunction secured by the executors of the Ogden estate. The court said he would not decide the matter from affidavits, and he referred the case to a master to examine witnesses and report.

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED ARSON.

George E. McCaskey Held for Firing the House Containing His Wife.

MATTOON, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—George E. McCaskey, an engineer on the Big Four railway, was arrested here charged with an attempt to burn last night the house in which was his wife, from whom he had separated. His only child and his wife's people were also in the house. The fire was started with the aid of coal-oil, and was discovered just in time to save the lives of all the inmates. McCaskey was held under heavy bonds.

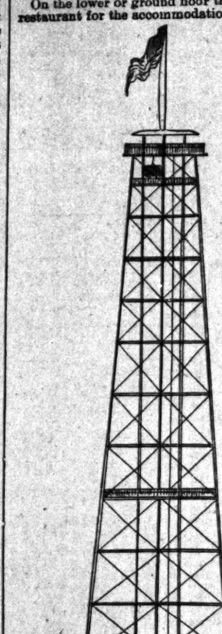
To close out Andrews' "Rugby" folding-beds they are offered at about half price. 215 Wabash.

THAT NORTH SIDE OBSERVATORY TOWER.

It Will Be 350 Feet High and Will Have Two Rapid Passenger Elevators.

The proposed observatory tower for the North Side, of which Charles H. Merrill is the inventor and promoter, is to be of tubular construction, braced throughout, and will be 350 feet from the ground to the platform in the apex. It is to be constructed by the Phenix Bridge company, which has already the plans and specifications. The tower at the base will be 87½ feet square and forty feet at the top. The foundations will be of granite and brick, laid in cement.

On the lower or ground floor there will be a restaurant for the accommodation of visitors



NORTH SIDE OBSERVATORY TOWER, 350 FEET HIGH.

and twenty feet above that will be another floor, or observatory platform, with toilet rooms, where women and children can rest. The first landing or lookout will be at the height of 185 feet and will be a floor 60x60 feet in size. The next landing will be 329 feet from the ground, and will be large enough to accommodate 400 people at one time. At this point the elevators will stop, but a still higher landing and observation point will be at the very top of the tower, 350 feet in the air, which can be reached by a winding stairway. Here, too, at night will be placed an electric search light of great power, which will show the lake and surrounding country. All the platforms will be surrounded with strong iron netting to guard against accidents, and their tops, too, will be protected so as to prevent persons intent on suicide from climbing over and taking a leap into eternity.

There will be two elevators in the tower, each capable of carrying twenty-five persons at a time, and guaranteed to ascend at the rate of 300 feet a minute. Hard coal will be burned, so as to prevent soot and smoke.

The site of the tower is to be near Lincoln Park, but just where is not yet decided.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS TO CONFER.

The Executive Committee of the National Association to Meet Next Week.

Next Wednesday and Thursday the Executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters will hold sessions in this city. Thursday evening the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago will give a banquet for the Executive committee at the Wellington. The following, although subject to change, will give an idea of the after dinner program:

Invocation.....Lucius Hull, Chicago
Welcome.....W. D. Wyman
(President of Life Underwriters' Association.)
Reading of communications...Lawrence A. Spicer
(Secretary Life Underwriters' Association.)
Song, "Day Dreams"(Strakosch).....R. A. Gordon
"Reforms Worthy the Attention of National and Local Associations".....C. E. Tillinghast
(Chairman National Executive committee.)
Violin and piano duet.....
Grand Fantasie, "Scene du Ballet" (De Beriot).....Charles D'Almaine
Speech, "Philadelphia".....Maj. Joseph Ashbrook
Song, "Tell Her I Love Her So" (De Faye).....
.....R. A. Gordon
"The Local Association and Its Relation to the National Association".....E. H. Plummer
(Secretary National Association.)
"What Are We Here For?".....
.....Maj. Ben Calif. Boston
Violin solo, "Bird On the Tree" (Hauser).....
.....Charles D'Almaine
"The Heroic Quality of Persistence".....
.....A. W. Kimball, Milwaukee
"Assurance vs. Insurance".....
.....The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, D. D., Chicago
Song, "The Postillion," (Malloy).....G. M. Gordon
"Good-By".....C. H. Ferguson

Novelties will be introduced at intervals in the program. L. A. Spicer, who is in charge of the preparation of the program, said that these special features will be of a rare nature and are to be kept as surprises. Next Wednesday evening Charles H. Ferguson, a member of the National Executive committee as well as a member of the local association, will give a banquet for the National Executive committee at the Calumet club.

CAPT. HEDBERG GOES TO MADISON.

He Will Not Be Buried at the Head of a Skeleton Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—Capt. Alfred Hedberg, Fifteenth Infantry, considers that he has won a victory over Gen. Miles and Col. Crofton, who were responsible for his being relieved from his regular company and assignment to a skeleton company with nothing to do. This change he felt to be a reflection upon his efficiency as an officer, and he came here to have the stigma removed. Assignment to some special duty elsewhere was what he wanted, and, if he could not get this, then it is said he would demand retirement rather than be shelved with a skeleton company. His request for special duty was approved through the persistent efforts of the California delegation. He received orders today to report for recruiting service with assurance of assignment to a station at Madison, Wis., just where he wants to go.

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

Boston, Mass., May 19.—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 41¼@42c; No. 2 white, 41c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 57½@58½c; steamer, 57c.

PROVISIONS—BUTTER—Western extra, 20c; extra firsts, 18@19c; firsts, 14@17c; Western June extra, 15@17c; dairy, Western firsts, 15c; dairy, Western seconds, 12@14c; Western imitation creamery, firsts, 15@16c; Western imitation creamery, seconds, 14@15c; Western ladle-packed, firsts, 14c; Western ladle-packed, seconds, 12@13c. EGGS—Michigan and Western firsts, 15½@16c.

Baltimore, Md., May 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Unsettled and higher; No. 2 red spot, 93¾@93¾c; May, 92¾@93c; June, 91@91¼c; July, 90¾c asked. Corn—Strong; mixed spot, 53½@53¾c; May, 53¼@53⅜c; June, 50¾c bid; July, 49¾@50c. Oats—Active and firm; No. 2 white Western, 39¾@37½c; No. 2 mixed do, 34½c asked. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 82c; receipts, 1,200 bu.

Peoria, Ill., May 19.—GRAIN—Corn higher; No. 2, 48c; No. 3, 46c; No. 4, 47c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 32½@32¾c; No. 3 white, 31½@32c. Rye firm; No. 2, 77½c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,200 bu. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 1,200 bu; oats, 50,000 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; wines, $1.14; spirits, $1.16.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, quiet, 92c; No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 red, 86c. Corn—No. 2, 52c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 310,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 529,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., May 19.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 30¼.

FOR SALE.

Stickney Acres.

306 ACRES in one tract adjoining Stickney on the east. Western Indiana and Calumet Terminal Railroads run through the property.

E. A. Cummings & Co.,

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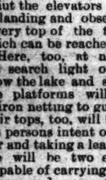

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B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Comp'y,

Office, No. 52 Wall-st.

New York, April 25, 1892.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago on Thursday, June 2 next, at 1 p. m. Transfer books will close on Saturday, April 30, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 3 next. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHICAGO, April 27th, 1892.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary. R. R. CABLE, President.

INVESTMEMTS.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 19.	May 12.
New York	$121,553,888	$132,797,000
Boston	15,045,994	14,079,205
Chicago	16,519,000	17,954,000
Philadelphia	11,587,082	11,275,236
St. Louis	3,634,962	3,771,949
Baltimore	2,516,325	2,630,120
New Orleans	1,145,115	1,211,823

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50c premium; Boston, 8@5c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

A better demand for money is reported at many of the banks. The activity of the Stock Exchange has reached a point where the demand from that quarter is becoming a matter of importance. Rates cannot be said to have stiffened yet, but there is a firmer rather than a weaker tendency.

The sterling market was unchanged, but it continues heavy. The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed an increase in the reserve of £522,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is now 43.52 per cent, against 42.92 a week ago. Quotations for sterling were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	487	488¼
Actual	486½	488
Documentary	485¾	486¾

The boom continues in full force in the local stock market. Again all past records were broken for the street railway stock. There were heavy buying orders and no marked disposition to realize. West Chicago Street railroad touched 146¾. North Chicago touched 126. The market remained firm all day, and there appeared to be heavy orders unfilled at the close. There is unquestionably something going on that has put special strength into these stocks of a most substantial character. It is doubtful if big earnings and easy money alone would give the strength to the market that would be equal to absorbing the great amount of stock that it has in the last few days and keeping it as firm as it still is.

One of the Stock Exchange theories concerning North Chicago stock is that it is proposed to double the capital stock. A report was in circulation yesterday to the effect that the stock will be increased to $10,000,000, the new $5,000,000 being offered to present stockholders at par. The money resulting from this increase, it was said, will be used in making extensive electric additions to the line, equipping all the present horse-car lines with electricity. Officers of the company deny that such an issue of stock is at present proposed, but there were prominent members of the exchange who asserted their belief in the story in spite of the denial.

The beer war is practically settled. A committee appointed by the Chicago and Milwaukee Association, an association that embraces all the breweries in Chicago, has practically completed a plan for the settlement, to which all the members of the committee agree. From the temper of the meeting which appointed the committee there is practically no doubt of the acceptance of the plan and the speedy restoration of prices. The stock yesterday showed the effects of the settlement, although it was known to few upon the floor. The prices was bid up to 25 at the close of the session, but that bid brought out only 50 shares of stock.

Street's Stable car stock was extremely strong, advancing to 37½. The reason for the strength is in the statement of earnings for April, which is decidedly better than was counted on, although a large increase was looked for. The statement is as follows:

Earnings April, 1892	$46,708
Earnings April, 1891	33,008
Increase	$13,698
Earnings March 8, 1892	31,471
Earnings April, 1892	46,708
Increase April over March	$15,235

At the close there were bids at the top of the market for several hundred shares.

Richmond made another mixed advance and was strong at the close. The stock opened at 90 and closed at 91, with the settling price fixed at 91¼, showing also an advance of just one point. Parting trade was a shade less firm.

Lake street elevated stock was in good demand and advanced to 25½. Alley elevated has halted in its upward march. There were no sales yesterday. City railway stock, however, was extremely strong, and made the highest price that it has touched on the present rise, selling at the close at 251. Trading in bonds was active and prices firm all around. Alley bonds were particularly strong, the sales reaching $75,000 and the market closing at 98¾.

London contracts sold at 42. Its profit from the International Packing and Provision company deal is assured. All the stock that the company underwrote has been re-underwritten at an advance, and the deal, so far as the London Contract company is concerned, is closed, it having no further risk in the matter. It is said that a 10 per cent dividend will undoubtedly be declared. The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

15 Atlas Natl, Bk	121	100 W C S R & C Co	145¾
50 A Straw Bd Co	90	50 do	145
50 do cash	90	175 do	145¾
50 do act	90¼	100 do	145¾
10 C B & M Co pfd	43	200 do	145
40 C P & C Co	53	125 L S & F Co	53¾
50 do	53¾	150 C P & F Co pfd	51
100 do sct	53¾	25 L & S B Co	90
50 N C S R R Co act	195¾	13 do	90¼
50 do act	195¾	8 do	91
50 do act	195¾	200 Street's W C L	36¾
150 do act	195¾	150 do	36¾
300 do act	195¾	10 Dia M Co of Ill	137½
50 do act	195¾	150 Lake S El RR	23¾
100 do	195¾	10 do	24¾
1 do	196	18 do	24¾
180 do	196	10 do	25
50 do	195¾	50 do	25¾
50 do act	195½	2 do	25
150 W C S R R C act	144	50 do	25¾
50 do act	144½	150 do	25¾
20 do	144	50 do b 30	26
20 do	144½	150 do	25¾
240 do	144½	25 L & C C Co	42

BONDS.

$40000 C G L & C Co 5s	87½	$ 5000 W C S R T C 5s	96¾
10000 do	91¼	10000 T C S R R Co 4½s	95¾
5000 W C S R R Co debt 6s	101¾	5000 C & S B R T 5s	98
15000 do	101¾	5000 do	98¾
10000 C N R Co 5-20 4½s	98½	65000 do	98¾
5000 W C S R R T C 5s	96		

SALES—SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

100 Am St Bd Co	90½	50 N C S R R Co act	195¾
50 do	90¾	325 Street's W C L	36¾
100 do	90¾	5 do	37
50 W C S R R Co act	145¾	150 do act	37¾
100 do	145¾	50 do	37¾
150 do act	145¾	300 do act	37¾
110 do	145¾	10 do act	37
50 do act	145¾	50 do act	37¾
50 do act	145¾	50 Chi P & C Co	53¾
50 do act	14	20 do	53
50 do act	145¾	50 Tide Water C Co	16
50 do act	145¾	50 Am St B Co act	91¾
50 do act	146	200 do	91
50 do act	146	40 C P & P C pfd	51¾
100 do act	146¾	35 Chi City Ry Co	349
50 do	146¾	10 do	349¾
50 do	146¾	65 do	350
100 do	196¾	100 do	351
50 do act	195¾	50 C B & M Co	35

BONDS.

$2000 Chi Gas Lt & Coke Co 5s	91¾		

NEW YORK.

New York, May 19.—[Special.]—This is a one-day market. It is purely a traders' affair. This morning it was time for it to swing down, and down it went during the first hour until everything on the list which moved at all was off ¼ to a full point, except Reading. The news from the flooded West was still discouraging, but so it was yesterday, and yet the market was generally strong yesterday. At the same time the ill news regarding Atchison, Chicago Gas, Northern Pacific preferred, New England, Richmond Terminal, the grangers, and Union Pacific has been public property for a day or two. London is no longer a factor in the market. It simply follows in the wake of the home market here, while both here and there the market is reduced to the narrowest proportions. During the first hour Atchison sold down to 33¾, a loss of ¾; Chicago Gas lost 1¼; Erie, ¾; Northwest, ¾; Northern Pacific preferred and Island ¾. Affairs only grew worse as the day advanced. Early losses were augmented, and by 1 o'clock the list presented a very appearance. Atchison off 1⅞ to 33; Rock Island, 1¾ to 80¾; Erie, 1¾ to 28¾, and preferred 2¾ to 69. Delaware and Hudson, 1¾ to 143¾; about everything else was off ¼@¾. There is no disguising the fact that affairs in the West are becoming serious. Reports from Chicago are assuming a very gloomy tone. Not only are the floods delaying the seeding period beyond a safe point, but are destroying such seed as is already planted in the low lands. This applies to wheat and corn. It is on this theory that Rock Island fell off so sharply this morning and the other grangers were so weak. The official announcement that the Northern Pacific directors at their meeting today had passed the dividend on the preferred stock set like a pall on the market. Not that it was a surprise unexpected, but it had been hard to realize that such a step could be taken. Preferred stock fell to 53¾, and there it seemed to have struck bottom. A recovery of 54¾ was a matter of only a few moments. The real cause, while it staggered for an instant, bore the blow a good deal better than many supposed it would, but that was because the fact had been discounted. Still, at the close the list was sadly demoralized.

Money on call easy, with all loans at 1¾ per cent; closing offered at 1½. Prime mercantile paper 3@6 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet but steady at 486¾ for sixty-day bills and 487¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks yesterday were 539,856 shares, including: Atchison, 74,690; Chicago Gas, 11,500; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,300; Erie, 9,100; Lake Shore, 417; Manhattan, 4,425; Missouri Pacific, 815; Northwestern, 4,630; North American, 5,410; Northern Pacific, 4,620; do preferred, 26,350; Reading, 35,700; St. Paul, 27,400; Union Pacific, 15,460.

Railroad bonds were more quiet today, with the exception of Atchison incomes, which were again heavily pressed for sale. The rest of the list were only moderately traded in and the close was barely steady. Government bonds dull and steady. State bonds have been dull and firm.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sale.	High.	Low.	Closing M'y 19	Closing M'y 18
Atchison	74,040	34¾	33¾	33¾	34¾
Am. Cot. Seed T.	220	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¾
Do pfd	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	.....
Am. Sugar	1,200	93	92¾	93	93¾
B. R. & P.	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
B. & O.	500	98	98	98	98¾
C. B. & Q.	8,350	105	104¾	104¾	104¾
Canada So.	1,110	60¾	60	60	60¾
Central Pacific	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	.....
Ches. & Ohio	325	23	22¾	23	22¾
Do 1st pfd	200	62¾	62¾	62¾	.....
Colorado Coal	200	37	37	37	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	956	68	67¾	68	68¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	200	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Chicago Gas	12,000	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¾
D., L. & W.	3,100	157¾	156¾	156¾	157¾
Del. & Hudson	250	143	142¾	142¾	.....
Del., Lack. & W.	100	161	161	161	161¾
Dist. & C. F. Co.	610	48¾	48	48	47¾
Edison	4,770	109¾	109	109	110
Erie	20,345	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾
Do pfd	2,830	71¾	68	68¾	71¾
Eastern Ill. pfd	200	100	100	100	100¾
East Tennessee	400	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
Do 2d pfd	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
Hocking Valley	4,270	37¾	36	36	37
Illinois Central	350	103¾	103	103	.....
Kan. & Tex.	170	15¾	15½	15¾	16
Laclede pfd	400	93¾	90	93¾	.....
Lake Shore	7,980	133¾	132¾	133¾	133¾
Louis. & Nash.	2,100	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
L. E. & W.	500	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do pfd	700	76¾	76¾	76¾	77
L., N. A. & C.	1,015	25	24¾	24¾	25
Lead Trust	120	89	89	89	.....
Lacled	400	22¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Missouri Pacific	5,715	57¾	56¾	57	57¾
Mich. Cent	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	108¾
Maryland	320	24¾	24	24¾	.....
Manhattan	3,425	129¾	127	129¾	127¾
Mex. Cent	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
M. & St. L. pfd	200	29¾	29	29	29
Northwest	4,830	120	119	119¾	120
New England	1,300	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Nor. Pac.	4,100	19¾	18¾	19	19¾
Do pfd	66,434	56¾	53¾	54	55¾
N. Y. Cent	1,125	114¾	113¾	114	114¾
N. Y., Sus. & W.	1,610	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	900	63¾	61¾	61¾	.....
Nor. Am. Co.	5,493	12¾	12	12¾	11¾
National Cordage	1,305	109¾	108¾	109	109¾
Do pfd	100	105	105	105	105¾
N. Y. & N. E.	300	17	16¾	16¾	18¾
Do 2d pfd	50	37	37	37	.....
Ont. & W.	150	23	23	23	.....
Ore. & Trans.	980	50¾	49¾	49¾	50¾
Omaha	2,930	50¾	49¾	49¾	.....
Do pfd	100	120¾	120¾	120¾	121
Ohio & Miss.	200	24	24	24	.....
Pacific Mail	900	35	34¾	34¾	35¾
Pullman	9	196¾	196¾	196¾	.....
P., D. & E.	800	18¾	17¾	18¾	.....
Reading	23,000	60¾	59¾	60	59¾
Do 1st pfd	500	84	84	84	84
Do 2d pfd	20,000	88¾	87¾	88¾	87¾
So. Pac.	540	37¾	37	37	.....
St. L. & S. W.	200	8	8	8	.....
Do pfd	1,000	16¾	15¾	16¾	16¾
Texas Pac.	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	110	23¾	23¾	23¾	.....
Tenn. Coal	2,370	42¾	42¾	42¾	42
Union Pac.	1,746	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
U. P. D. & G.	710	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
W. St. L. & P.	1,000	32	31¾	31¾	32
Do pfd	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Wabash	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	1,935	25¾	25¾	25¾	26¾
Western Union	1,936	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Wis. Cent.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Pacific	145
American	118¾	United States	46

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	117	U. S. 2s reg., bid	100
U. S. 4s, coup	117		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

4000 N C 6s 1919	125	12000 M & S T 1st-Lac D	12¼@12¾
4000 A D & I 1st	108¾	12000 M K & T 1st	82@83
$6000 Atch 1st	83¼@83¾	12000 M K & T 2d	50¼@50¾
$2000 Atch Inc 5s	50¾@50¾	12000 M K & T 2d	50¼@50¾
2000 A & P 2d 6s	72¾	15000 Mo Pac 1st col 5s	85¾@85¾
5000 Bay E 2d	31¾@32	1000 M & O 1st	95
1000 Bel P 5s	103	1000 M A G R 4s	65
2000 C B & Q Denver 6s	91	2000 M K 1st	105
15000 C N I 5s	112	1000 M & E 1st	110¾
1 @ C N I 5s	112	5000 N Starch Co 1st	101¾@102
15000 C N J gen 5s	112	10¾@100	
15000 C & O cons 6s	104@104¾	12000 N C & St L 5s	103¾
24000 C & O cer 6s	83¾@83¾	2@1 N O & T P 5s	101¼@101¾
4000 C O & S W gtd	108¾	3000 N Y C 1st rf	127¾
20000 C & S Neb 6s	98¾	4000 N Y C 1st cp	127¾
5000 C B & Q 5s	102¾	10000 N Y C debs	106¾
5000 C B & Q deb 5s	102¾	10000 N Y L E & W 1st cn	109
10000 C B & Q 4s	93¾@93¾	10000 N Y & N E 1st	103¾
8000 C & E 1st	103¾	10000 N Y & N J 2d 6s	62¾
5000 C & E Inc	40¾@41	2000 N O & W con 5s	107¾@107¾
12000 C & K gen 6s	101¾	2000 N W 1st sf 6s	84
2000 C & I C 1st	102¾@103	1000 N T & W 1st rf 5s	105
6000 C R I & P 5s cp	109¾	2000 N & W Div 1st	95
12000 C & P Pac 1st	96¾@97	2000 N Y Div 1st cp	117¾
12000 C St P M & O con 6s	121¾	2000 N Y Div 1st cp	117¾
5000 Clev & C 1st	95	60000 N P con 4s	77¾@78
5000 C C & St L C & W M	81¾	6000 N W 2d debenture	103¾
1000 C C & St L Ill div	90¾	2000 N W 1st con	140
1000 C C & St L St L	90¾	25000 N W s f 5s cp	120
1000 C H & I 1st	114¾	1000 N W S R 1st	104
1000 C H & D 2d	70	2000 P & E 1st 5s	81¾
20000 Con Gas Chi 5s	97¾	12000 Or Imp con 5s	84
12000 C & Ind Sou 5s	97¾	2000 P & R 1st Inc	71¾
12000 C S P M & O con 6s	121¾	2000 N Y C 1st cn	114¾
5000 Den & Rio G 1st	99¾	1000 P & R 1st Inc	71¾
12000 D M & F 5s	40¾@41	1000 P & R 3d Inc	9¾@9¾
1000 Edison 1st	101¾	1000 P & R 4th Inc	3¾@3¾
5000 E Elevated	93¾	1000 P & R 5th Inc	2¾@2¾
1000 F W & D C 1st gtd	93¾	1000 P & R 6th Inc	1